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HEARINGS

BEFORE

SUBCOMMITTEE

OF

U. S. Congress.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. BINGHAM, McALL (Term.), HEMENWAY,
DOCKERTY, AND ROBERTSON,

IN CHARGE OF

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1897.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1896.



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B33
1897

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Monday, February 3, 1896.

The Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, having under consideration the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, this day met, Hon. Henry H. Bingham in the chair.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN B. HARLOW, CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Commissioner, will you have the kindness to state to us why you estimate for an increase in your office force?

Mr. HARLOW. We have the estimate, I suppose, which has been presented to the Appropriation Committee through the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation for 1896 was \$91,340, and the estimates for 1897 are \$98,480. What we desire for you to state first is why you wish this increased appropriation.

Mr. HARLOW. It is owing to the additional inclusions which have been made, including the Government Printing Office and Indian agencies and internal-revenue service, and others that are expected to come in during the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. They have already been added by Executive order?

Mr. HARLOW. Those I have mentioned have been.

The CHAIRMAN. And for that you ask what increase?

Mr. HARLOW. For that we ask increase from the fiscal year ending June 30—

The CHAIRMAN. The increase I see is \$7,140.

Mr. HARLOW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you ask for \$500 additional for your secretary?

Mr. HARLOW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any special reason for that?

Mr. HARLOW. The character of his work and the additional responsibilities. He is also the disbursing officer for the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made that request before?

Mr. HARLOW. I am not certain. I am a new member on the Commission, and Mr. Procter had prepared himself to be the spokesman, and therefore I am not familiar with any of the previous requests of the Commission. I have been on the Commission about six months.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for two assistants to the chief examiner at \$2,000 each; that is additional?

Mr. HARLOW. That is a promotion of two clerks. It is additional of course, but it is for promotion.

The CHAIRMAN. Your proposition is to promote two clerks from class 2?

Mr. HARLOW. Yes, sir. We increase two clerks of class 2 to \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. It is virtually an increase of \$1,200 to two clerks?

Mr. HARLOW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$7,140 goes wholly into the promotion of clerks?

Mr. HARLOW. Yes, sir—what is the total we ask as increase there?

The CHAIRMAN. Seven thousand one hundred and forty dollars, as I make it.

Mr. HARLOW. There are additions and subtractions from our present force.

Mr. DOCKERY. That shows in the bill. Then you put it wholly on the ground of increased work?

Mr. HARLOW. Increased work on certain clerks. The examination papers of the whole country are now examined at Washington by the central board instead of at the local offices. That rule now obtains.

Mr. DOCKERY. In your report, under date of December 17, you say the work is about six weeks in arrears, and that the work of customs, postal, and internal revenue about five weeks in arrears.

Mr. HARLOW. That is in regard to getting them on the eligible list, reading up the papers, etc.

Mr. McCALL. I have not understood why you want these increases?

Mr. HARLOW. It is for additional inclusions in the civil service.

Mr. MCCALL. What does that amount to?

Mr. HARLOW. Close on to 3,000 for the Government Printing Office, and the whole service is gone up now to 54,000 and something—I regret very much Mr. Procter is not here. He had this data himself, and I have only got it in my mind except a little data that is here.

Mr. MCCALL. Three thousand in the Government Printing Office, and what about the internal revenue?

Mr. HARLOW. I regret I can not answer that exactly, but the total revenue service, and there are to be additional inclusions in that also—

Mr. MCCALL. It is only a portion of the revenue service?

Mr. HARLOW. It is only a portion which is in now, but we have every reason to believe the most of it will be in during this fiscal year.

Mr. MCCALL. And the other class was what?

Mr. HARLOW. The other was the Indian service. That will probably all be in.

The CHAIRMAN. About how many?

Mr. HARLOW. That I am unable to give you. I have explained why I have not got all this data in my mind.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the number of subordinate officers of the Government in the classified service?

Mr. HARLOW. That are unexcepted—about 54,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are what you have supervision of?

Mr. HARLOW. Yes, sir; there will probably be 60,000 in the coming fiscal year, including a large number that is expected will be included.

Mr. DOCKERY. You base your estimate for increases of clerks on the additional inclusions?

Mr. HARLOW. Not entirely, also on those which are now in.

Mr. DOCKERY. Of course the 3,000 are inclusions added by the Government Printing Office, but as a matter of fact is it not true they are there already and you do not have to examine them?

Mr. HARLOW. We examine them as they come in.

Mr. DOCKERY. Yes, but you only examine in case of a vacancy, death, or resignation, or otherwise; that is, it does not involve the examination of 3,000 applicants. In other words the added labor is because of previous and recent additions to the service which have been included by Executive order?

Mr. HARLOW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You said you are about three months behind—

Mr. HARLOW. No, sir; we are not now, but we were at that time, and we will probably be behind again in June, the semiannual examination.

The CHAIRMAN. Have not all your Government Printing Office works been virtually disposed of?

Mr. HARLOW. They are constantly coming before us. For instance, in assistant skilled laborers we have got an eligible list now that will last this fiscal year, and therefore all we have to do now is to certify those people as they are asked for. Of course, it is an unknown quantity that the Government Printing Office asks for; it is sometimes large and sometimes less.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is there an increase in the amount for traveling expenses?

Mr. HARLOW. As additional offices are added to the civil service, like free-delivery offices in cities, it requires it, as we have to send one of our agents to the office and organize the board. That is the main feature. Of our present appropriation, we have only exhausted about half of it—not quite half—at present.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean for this fiscal year?

Mr. HARLOW. Yes, sir; but it is these additional offices coming under civil service. This spring there is a large number of free-delivery offices which will require our agent to visit, and it was to meet that, although we will possibly turn in a little money.

The CHAIRMAN. The increase seems to be very large; \$7,000 was the appropriation given before, and now you ask for \$8,000. That is a large percentage.

Mr. HARLOW. I presume that sum was stated because of the additional offices that are added, so we would be able and would not be embarrassed, but could attend to them all. It seems to me there would be some left over on this present fiscal year, but it is because we have had very few inclusions in the shape of offices this spring, but we will have a larger amount for the last half than before.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything further you wish to submit?

Mr. HARLOW. No, sir; I have not. I regret very much Mr. Procter was not able to come here and meet you gentlemen, as he was prepared on the subject.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1896.

Hon. H. H. BINGHAM,
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to the needs of this Commission in the matter of appropriations, I have the honor to state that since the last increase in the Commission's appropria-

tions, on July 31, 1894, the classified service has been extended to 12,446 additional places, including the Internal-Revenue Service, the Government Printing Office, pension agencies, experts in the Geological Survey, the Department of Labor, and in the Department of Agriculture; messengers, watchmen, firemen, engineers, etc. There are now 55,736 places subject to examinations, and the increase of 12,446 places has been made without any increase in the appropriations. The Commission has been able to perform this large amount of additional labor without an increase of force on account of the greater efficiency of the Commission's examiners since they were placed under its direct control by the act of July 31, 1894. During the past year, however, the Commission has fallen behind somewhat in its work, and it will not be able to keep up with the work now on hand unless one or two examiners are added to its force. As indicating the directions in which the business of the Commission will be materially increased, the attention of your honorable committee is invited to the following information:

1. The Secretary of the Interior in his last annual report recommended that all the subordinate places, both at the agencies and the schools in the Indian service, be placed under the rules.

2. About ninety additional post-offices are entitled to be given free delivery, which will bring them within the provisions of the civil service rules.

3. The rule recently made by the President consolidating small unclassified post-offices with metropolitan offices will add to the work of the Commission by increasing the classified postal service.

4. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have recommended the extension of the civil service rules to cover the municipal service at Washington.

5. Examinations for promotion in the Departments, although required by section 7 of the civil service act, have not yet been undertaken by the Commission. The question is now under consideration.

In this connection it may be stated that as the work of the Commission grows it becomes more difficult. The places first classified were of course the easiest to deal with, and the work of the Commission, with respect to the management of examinations, preparation and grading of examination papers and other incidental work in relation thereto, becomes more varied and complicated with each subsequent extension.

In its estimates the Commission has asked for a net increase of six in the clerical force. It is believed that this additional number will be necessary to carry on the work during the next fiscal year. The Commission desires to emphasize the need of two assistants to the chief examiner, at \$2,000 each, as recommended in the estimates. It is intended that one assistant shall act as chairman of the central board of examiners and the other as chief of the postal and customs division. These are very responsible positions, and require a higher order of ability than is required of almost any of the chiefs of divisions in the Executive Departments, who are paid salaries of \$2,000 and upward per annum.

An increase of \$1,000 has been asked in the appropriation for traveling expenses. This increase is recommended for two reasons:

1. It will enable the Commission to conduct examinations at additional points for the convenience of applicants. The examination for the departmental, railway mail, Indian, and Government printing services are held by examiners sent out from the office of this Commission. With a smaller appropriation for traveling expenses the Commission could hold sufficient examinations at Washington, D. C., and in the neighboring States to meet the demands of the Departments. This, however, would not enable the Commission to comply with the apportionment provision of the civil-service law, which requires that appointments shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories, and that examinations shall be held twice a year in each State and Territory. The Commission aims to hold examinations at convenient points for applicants, so that they may be put to as little expense as possible. An extra few hundred dollars expended by the Government for holding examinations at some additional points contemplated by the Commission would result in a saving of thousands of dollars to applicants, as they will have shorter distances to travel in taking examinations if they are not examined at their places of residence.

2. The extra appropriation recommended for traveling expenses will also enable the Commission to carry on its work of inspecting local offices and instructing local boards of examiners. There are now 714 classified local offices, and without constant and rigorous inspection of the work at these offices the Commission can not insure a full observance of the law. On account of its small force and inadequate appropriation for traveling expenses the Commission has not been able to make these inspections as frequently as should be done. In addition, the classification of the new free-delivery offices which is contemplated will require extra traveling in order to put the rules in successful operation at those offices.

The following table is a comparison of the salaries of this Commission with other civil service commissions. The British civil service commission examines about 30,000 applicants a year, a somewhat smaller number than is examined by this Commission. The expenses of the British commission are about £40,000 a year, or about

twice as much as this Commission in proportion to the work done. The work of this Commission, extending as it does over an immense field force, is probably as varied and difficult as that of Great Britain, which is on a more settled basis than ours:

	United States.	Chicago.	New York.	Massachusetts.	Great Britain.
Commissioners.....	\$3,500	\$3,000	.....	.....	\$6,000
Chief examiner.....	3,000	.....	\$3,600	\$3,000	5,000
Secretary	2,000	3,000	.....	2,000	4,000

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

STATE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. A. H. ALLEN, OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. I see there is first a transfer and second an addition of two clerks, increasing the number from 8 to 10, at \$900 each. That seems to be all.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Renick was to be here this morning to answer that part of the estimate, and I have come to give you answers to whatever questions you might ask with regard to the matter of the bureau of rolls and libraries; that is, books, maps, and manuscripts, and things of that kind. I would like to answer those questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, if he will answer, it is not necessary to ask you. I see you estimate an increase of \$1,000 for books, maps, etc.?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a new item here: "To enable the Secretary of State to purchase for the library of the Department of State books and manuscript, including a collection of books and pamphlets bearing upon the history of the war of the Revolution, formerly in the library of Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, etc." That is your first estimate?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On the item before this you ask an increase of \$1,000?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir; that is virtually to restore the appropriation to what it used to be some thirteen or fourteen years ago, when the library's needs were naturally less than they are now. That is, if we increase the library its needs increase naturally, and the more books that are published the more books we want to buy. We had \$3,000 a few years ago and then \$2,500, and finally we were reduced to \$2,000, and we always spent the money; but a long list of books necessary to the library are left out, which we can not buy and which are needed in the business of the office. We do not buy any but what are needed; we only buy books required in the business of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate I see you have made out for some five years, but on the other hand Congress has appropriated but \$2,000.

Mr. ALLEN. And never gave us the increase, and yet we need it more each year; we go without more books than we ought to be without.

The CHAIRMAN. The reasons you are now giving are the same that were given us before?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir. I know of no other reason except this. I might add there are certain periodicals, made up in the shape of volumes the library would be glad to get, but they have been obliged to let them go on account of the reduction of the contingent fund.

Mr. MCCALL. How much of this appropriation of \$2,000 have you expended for this fiscal year already?

Mr. ALLEN. I can not tell you to the dollar, but I should say about \$1,000; possibly a little more.

Mr. MCCALL. Just about half?

Mr. ALLEN. I find the accounts of the library run about \$500 a quarter.

Mr. MCCALL. How much did you expend last year?

Mr. ALLEN. Two thousand dollars, within a few dollars; possibly four or five dollars left over, and possibly those few dollars left over were on account of the delay in getting foreign bills in. We had to keep a certain amount to meet them and to be on the safe side; so perhaps we had a little margin.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything special to state in regard to the next item, for the purchase of the library of Sir Henry Clinton?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir; the manuscripts are asked for and a series of pamphlets and some printed books giving a history of the controversy between Sir Henry Clinton and

Lord Cornwallis in the Revolutionary war, and they have been in the State Department for nearly eleven years on approval. We have been trying to get the money to buy them. The manuscripts are annotated all through by General Clinton and have a very great value in the history of the Revolutionary period which it would not have to anybody else but the Department, so they have no other market if they are taken away.

The CHAIRMAN. How many volumes are there?

Mr. ALLEN. Some 55 pamphlets, and I think about 5 or 10 volumes bound and in leather boxes.

Mr. MCCALL. Who has the custody of these manuscripts you desire?

Mr. ALLEN. I have at the present time; they are in the bureau of which I have charge—the bureau of rolls and libraries.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Who owns them?

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. B. F. Stevens, United States deputy agent in London, who is an archaeologist and collector of material on American history, etc., and they were sent to the Department upon the request of the Secretary of State that the Department would like to see them, looking toward buying them.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Have any been printed?

Mr. ALLEN. No, sir; they are in manuscript.

Mr. MCCALL. How long have they been in your charge?

Mr. ALLEN. The Clinton books are in print and annotated, and the other manuscripts have been there since 1886.

The CHAIRMAN. In this next item for “restoring, binding, and publishing indexes of manuscript archives on file in the Department of State, \$5,000”?

Mr. ALLEN. That is for the publication of certain indices of collected papers in the Department. They are state papers of the Continental Congress deposited there by act of Congress, and the Department has organized and collected papers of Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Monroe, Madison, Jefferson, etc. We have been able, by getting a little money from the Department allotment for printing and binding, to do a certain amount of printing, but the work is very slow, as there is an enormous volume of papers, but we are doing the best we can, and the longer they stay the worse off they are, and the Department in giving this money out of its printing and binding allotment is obliged in consequence to curtail this other printing and binding largely. We have to cut off binding for the library in consequence, and whereas we had two binding requisitions we have only one now.

The CHAIRMAN. How is your printing and binding paid, out of what item, the sundry civil appropriation bill?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir; I think so. I think the allotment is made on the sundry civil bill, an allotment of \$18,000 to the Department of State for printing and binding.

The CHAIRMAN. This next paragraph in the bill has been proposed by the Department for a number of years.

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything new as to the necessity of the item pressing now?

Mr. ALLEN. Nothing new, except of course the demand for such material as comes in year by year. The Department has much more to do every year with historical archives, as the interest all over the country is increasing year by year.

STATEMENTS OF MR. E. F. UHL, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, AND MR. E. I. RENICK, CHIEF CLERK, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Mr. UHL. I would be glad if the committee will call up the proposed increase of two clerks at \$900 each, and Mr. Renick will give you the information desired.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 34 you ask for two additional clerks. You now have eight, and ask for ten at \$900 each.

Mr. RENICK. Those were two clerks that were dropped a year and a half or two years ago and we ask that they be restored.

The CHAIRMAN. In what year were these dropped?

Mr. RENICK. They were dropped for the current year, and since then there has been an unlooked for and very large increase in the passports; and not only that, but we have rearranged the entire system of accounting for passports, which requires a very much larger amount of bookkeeping. The money is deposited regularly in the Treasury now, and the accounts are rendered to the Auditor of the Treasury, which was never done before in the history of the Department. Another thing is that the resolutions of inquiry of Congress are much more numerous than at the time the two clerks were dropped; it is impossible for the present force to make copies of the papers in anything like a reasonable time.

Mr. DOCKERY. Congress dropped those clerks on the estimate of the Department?

Mr. RENICK. Yes, sir; on the request of Mr. Gresham. He and I talked it over. He thought at that time we could do without them, and so he did not ask for them, but since then there has been a great increase in the business.

Mr. DOCKERY. I notice that the Secretary of State states in response to the law that the only business of the Department in arrears on the 1st of December is the preparation of the necessary index books, catalogues, and card catalogues, and the preparation of copies of correspondence for the Public Printer, and the opening and keeping of proper books in the Bureau of Accounts.

Mr. RENICK. That is true.

Mr. DOCKERY. What is the extent of the arrears in respect to these classes of public business?

Mr. RENICK. The card catalogue system, which is a very important one. Card indexes of our correspondence can scarcely be said to be begun, and it would expedite matters very much to have it complete. We are endeavoring to index the diplomatic correspondence, and have it for the last eight or nine years, but it ought to go back farther. It is a very important work, but the most important is to answer these resolutions of inquiry promptly, and to prepare copies of correspondence for the Public Printer to form the volume of what is known as Foreign Relations, and the keeping of the passport accounts and issuing passports. Nearly every man who wishes to go abroad waits until the very last day to make application for a passport, and has to have it at once, and we have to have a force detailed from other divisions during the busy seasons to work extra, and then we do not keep up at all.

Mr. DOCKERY. What length of time are you in arrears in this business?

Mr. RENICK. In the passport business, none at all at present, but in the busy season beginning in the spring we are always very much behind, and we have to throw other work behind in order to detail clerks to assist in that business.

Mr. UHL. How about the card indexes; that is behind?

Mr. RENICK. We need one clerk for that, and another clerk for the passport bureau. I have a statement here which I gave to the deficiency subcommittee on passports showing the increase. It has increased from 4,690 in 1886 to 13,290 in 1895 without any increase of force.

Mr. MCCALL. May I ask you; do I understand these two clerks were reduced the present year?

Mr. RENICK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCALL. And you now wish them restored. What is the difference in the work now and at the time you asked for this reduction?

Mr. RENICK. Almost immediately after the estimates were submitted the work began to increase very largely in our Department by reason of requests from Congress for information being much more numerous, by reason of the fact we entirely revolutionized the Bureau of Accounts in the Department—a system that had been going on in a most unsystematic and disorderly way in regard to the issuing of passports and not keeping a proper accounting of the money.

Mr. MCCALL. Has this revolution of the system taken place since the reduction of these clerks?

Mr. RENICK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCALL. Do I understand that this was brought about by the general change of the system of accounting?

Mr. RENICK. It was brought about by the State Department on its own initiative, but largely owing to the Treasury officials, they stating that this money should not only be deposited, which had been irregularly done, but regular accounts should be submitted to the Auditor showing the details.

Mr. DOCKERY. The law made that insistence.

Mr. RENICK. Yes, sir, that a regular audit should be kept, and it requires the help of another clerk in the Bureau to do that right.

Mr. DOCKERY. I realize the force of the suggestion of the chief clerk in respect to the Bureau of Accounts. The question with me is whether you want these clerks to be used in that connection, or whether it grows out of any added duty imposed on that Bureau of Accounts that calls clerks from other divisions in your office and makes this necessary to take their places?

Mr. RENICK. During the busy season the force in the passport bureau is entirely insufficient. We have to issue every day about four times as many passports as in ordinary times. And we have to detail clerks in all directions, and they are not experts, so mistakes are apt to occur.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any evidence that the passport system will increase at all in the near future?

Mr. RENICK. Judging from the increase, the increase is steady every year.

The CHAIRMAN. At about what?

Mr. RENICK. It was 13,498 in 1895 against 10,705 for the preceding year, and in 1893 only 7,386.

Mr. MCCALL. To what do you ascribe the abnormal increase which demands these additional clerks? To what do you attribute that?

Mr. RENICK. We only want one of those in that Bureau and the other is for helping in copying papers and correspondence.

• Mr. McCALL. Did these two clerks who were dropped come from the same Department in which you wish to put them back, or do you want them put in different places?

Mr. RENICK. With the same bureaus? One of them did, and one of them was purely a copyist of papers for Congress and for the printer, and we want him restored.

Mr. McCALL. Who was the other who was reduced?

Mr. RENICK. There was no reduction; they just died or resigned, and Mr. Gresham did not fill the places up.

Mr. McCALL. I understood you to say you had—

Mr. RENICK. The force was reduced, as those two clerks were simply dropped out and their places were not filled up.

Mr. McCALL. I understand the force was reduced by two men, and one was the copyist. What was the other?

Mr. RENICK. The other one was—I am just trying to think—both of them are what are known technically as copyists at \$900. Our Department being so small, we do not assign all these clerks to any particular bureau; as a matter of fact, they help in all the work. I am not positive that one of these clerks was assigned to any particular bureau, but did copying for all.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 35 there is an item, "For stationery, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, and for the purchase of passport paper, etc." You ask \$5,000. You have the same estimate for 1897 as you had appropriated for 1896. How much of that has been expended up to date?

Mr. RENICK. I have not got the exact figures with me, but it was practically all expended last year, and will be all expended for the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the contingent expenses? The estimate for 1897 is \$4,800, as against the appropriation of \$3,000 for 1896.

Mr. RENICK. We have only \$1,000 of that left up to January 1, and we have exercised unusual economy in cutting down everything we could think of, and the reason we ask for a little addition is it takes \$3,000 to meet expenses we can look for. Things are wearing out in the Department—harness, wagons; horses are growing old, and we would turn back anything that is saved, but we would like to have that as a margin. We have always gotten little deficiencies, which we want to prevent.

Mr. DOCKERY. What did you expend last year?

Mr. RENICK. We expended \$650 in addition to the \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to the appropriation for 1895?

Mr. RENICK. Yes, sir; making \$3,650. In 1893 it was \$4,300.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do you pay any salaries out of that contingent fund?

Mr. RENICK. No, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. For "services of lithographer and necessary materials for lithographic press" you estimate the usual amount. Is that a necessary expense?

Mr. RENICK. Yes, sir; that was explained very fully to the committee last year, and we think it is the very cheapest work done for the Government. Mr. Dingley thought so.

Mr. McCALL. In a general way, what is the contingent fund?

Mr. RENICK. Rent of stable, \$600; horse feed, \$350; shoeing horses, repairing harness, wagons, and telephone service, and just such things; washing towels, buying ice, paying expressage, buying brooms, cotton, cotton cloth, gum arabic, and little things of that kind. We can count up \$3,002 that is bound to be expended, not paying attention to unlooked-for incidental expenses which no one can predict.

The CHAIRMAN. Secretary Uhl, have you anything further to say?

Mr. UHL. It is only in reference to Document No. 142 which came in as a special communication in regard to an appropriation for the clerical force of the Bureau of Statistics, which I regard as very important and which Mr. Emory, who is chief of that Bureau, will explain in detail as to any questions and any detail you may desire. It requires, I think, a little explanation in order to make it thoroughly understood and not a mere reading of the communication. I will say I do not know the committee need any assurances from me as to the great importance of that particular work, to wit, the preparation and distribution of consular reports. Its importance increases every year and is being more and more appreciated by commercial bodies, commercial people, and others, and it is doing very excellent work.

STATEMENT OF MR. FREDERICK EMORY, CHIEF OF BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything additional to state other than the Secretary of State's letter?

Mr. EMORY. I will be glad to answer any questions of detail here.

Mr. DOCKERY. In this communication of the Secretary I notice it is stated that this appropriation has been heretofore paid from "the annual appropriation for the

preparation, printing, publication, and the distribution of consular and other commercial reports, and which was supposed to be warranted by the language of the appropriation, is in conflict with the act of August 5, 1882." That is, the Department supposed that was warranted by law, and they found it was in conflict with that act. Now, where is that appropriation carried; in the diplomatic and consular bill?

Mr. EMORY. Yes, sir; I think so.

Mr. DOCKERY. Did you reduce your estimate in that bill for this year to this extent?

Mr. EMORY. No, sir; it is the very point. The appropriation for this year is barely sufficient, and the work of the consular reports is increasing all the time. It is not true that it was specially initiated by our Bureau. It has increased, but it is from the fact the consuls themselves are taking more interest in the work and sending more valuable reports, which have to be printed, and the demands from all quarters from boards of trade and from business men and Members of Congress for their constituents are increasing all the time.

Mr. DOCKERY. What is the appropriation for the last fiscal year?

Mr. EMORY. Twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. DOCKERY. What is it for the current fiscal year?

Mr. EMORY. Twenty thousand dollars; the same.

Mr. DOCKERY. Then you recommend that item at \$20,000, notwithstanding your estimate specifies \$3,960 here, which has heretofore been paid out of that?

Mr. EMORY. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. What did you expend of the \$20,000 last year?

Mr. EMORY. Last year we expended all; no—we had a balance of \$1,300 last year.

Mr. DOCKERY. And that expenditure included \$3,960?

Mr. EMORY. Not that much.

Mr. DOCKERY. Well, how much?

Mr. EMORY. That much, deducting \$840, which is net increase over the amount that has been paid.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do you mean to say in this estimate you have increased the salaries of these employees from what they have been heretofore paid?

Mr. EMORY. This is increased \$100 in one case and some \$200 in another.

Mr. DOCKERY. Will you indicate the increases in here? You ask for one clerk at \$1,400; what was he paid heretofore?

Mr. EMORY. This is a new clerk additional. There was a clerk paid \$900 who has been dropped from the rolls.

Mr. DOCKERY. This is new. Then you ask for a clerk at \$1,000. What was paid out of that lump sum?

Mr. EMORY. Nine hundred dollars.

Mr. DOCKERY. That is an increase of \$100; and then you want a clerk at \$900. What was he paid?

Mr. EMORY. Six hundred and sixty dollars.

Mr. DOCKERY. Then you want a laborer at \$660; what was he paid out of that lump sum?

Mr. EMORY. Six hundred and sixty dollars.

Mr. DOCKERY. And having included those salaries, with the exception you have noted, you still at the close of the last fiscal year, if I understand you aright, had \$1,300 remaining of the \$20,000?

Mr. EMORY. With the distinction I made in reference to this \$840.

Mr. DOCKERY. I say with that exception?

Mr. EMORY. Yes; I ought to explain—

Mr. DOCKERY. What have you expended up to this time of that appropriation during this fiscal year?

Mr. EMORY. Of course, during this fiscal year we cut payments to a certain extent. Last year it was not practical to get out the report of highways and commerce in time to utilize much of that appropriation, and this year the great bulk of that expenditure has fallen on this appropriation, about \$5,000; that is, to print that one book.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do not you think if we gave this \$3,960 here, or any part of it, a corresponding reduction should be made in the other bill for that expenditure?

Mr. EMORY. It is not my judgment, sir. I think we can utilize that \$20,000 to a very great advantage.

Mr. DOCKERY. How do you propose to spend the additional amount. The effect will be this, that instead of giving you \$20,000 for this publication we will in fact be giving you \$23,960.

Mr. ROBERTSON. And of that \$20,000 you have \$1,300 remaining.

Mr. EMORY. May I just read a clause from a memorandum I prepared?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. EMORY (reading). "The appropriation for the current fiscal year can only be made sufficient for the purposes of the Bureau by the closest management. The publication of special consular Highways of Commerce has exhausted \$5,000 of the appropriation. The growing demand for copies of the monthly consular reports has compelled the increase of the edition since January, 1895, to 7,000 copies, as authorized by a clause in the sundry civil bill in the last session of Congress. The average monthly cost of the consular reports, of 130 pages each, at present is \$1,250, aggregating \$15,000 per annum. Add the \$5,000 for Highways of Commerce, and the appropriation would be exhausted, with no allowance for salaries or for the publication of additional special reports, and there are already several important series of consular reports in manuscript awaiting such publication."

I want to say here the pressure upon us is very great from various sources from important commercial and manufacturing sources to get special information, and we not only print a vast amount of information, but a considerable part of the time of the Bureau is taken up in replying to such requests and writing long letters, and very often in getting special reports which never appear in print, which are sent to individuals very often at the request of Members of Congress and others—trade organizations, etc. In regard to these reports, which are now pending, I do not see any immediate prospects of our being able to print; as, for instance, "Docks and wharves of foreign countries," a series of reports asked for by the Massachusetts State board on docks. Then "Patent laws of foreign countries" is a very important portion, which has not been undertaken. Also the "Report on the Congo Free State," made by our special agent sent there three or four years ago, and we can not do anything in such a matter but just have to hold it.

(Reading:) "In order to avoid a deficiency it will be necessary to reduce the number of copies printed monthly and the number of pages of each issue. In this, too, in face of the fact that the demand for consular information is constantly increasing and the mass of valuable matter received from the consular offices is steadily accumulating."

We have an immense stock of reports coming in voluntarily from consular offices.

Mr. DOCKERY. Did you call this matter to the attention of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the preparation of that bill?

Mr. EMORY. I did not, because this matter had not been brought to my attention in the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Had the Comptroller made his ruling?

Mr. EMORY. It is not a ruling of the Comptroller, it was the ruling of the solicitor of our Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Had he made his ruling?

Mr. EMORY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When you were before the Committee on Foreign Affairs?

Mr. EMORY. No, sir; this is a very recent thing, just a few days before the letter from the Secretary was sent to the House.

Mr. DOCKERY. In the event this force is given, why do you estimate for a new clerk at \$1,400; he does not seem to have been employed heretofore?

Mr. EMORY. The force of the Bureau at the present time is precisely the same as it was in 1880 before the publication of these monthly consular reports was begun. The sole duty of that Bureau then was to publish Commercial Relations, an annual volume. At the present time we publish these monthly reports, and a great number of special reports; and, as I say, we answer these demands for information from all sorts of people, and all sorts of organizations, and the work has grown immensely. Anybody who comes there and looks at it and sees the quantity of work will be impressed with that idea at once, and I want there a man who is a good statistician, and who, at the same time, has knowledge of at least two languages, and who has qualifications of editing matter or selecting and determining what should be printed or not, and that is a quality you can not get except by testing.

Mr. DOCKERY. May I ask you, does the recent printing bill, known as the Richardson bill, put any limitation upon your publication?

Mr. EMORY. Yes, sir, it did; but Congress passed a special clause for the benefit of the consular reports.

Mr. DOCKERY. At this session?

Mr. EMORY. It was a concurrent resolution, in 1895. That would have just simply shut off sending any reports at all; but Congress authorized it to the amount of some 7,000, which we have done since, and now we will have to cut that number down.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything further, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. UHL. No, sir. I merely want to emphasize what Mr. Emory has said as to the importance of the work and its magnitude. The correspondence all passes through my hands, and it is material which has come in from the consuls, and the volume is increasing all the time, and the demand for such information has increased and the work of the Bureau has necessarily increased to accomplish that; Mr. Emory has all

the technical knowledge in regard to this, but in regard to the importance of the work and the magnitude of it I am conversant with it and that is why I wish to emphasize it.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF TREASURER.

STATEMENT OF MR. D. N. MORGAN, TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The CHAIRMAN. I see your increase for clerical force in round numbers is \$25,000. Is that correct?

Mr. MORGAN. I should think it would be about that, but I have not the figures.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimates for 1897 are \$289,841, and the appropriations for 1896 are \$264,764, about \$25,000 increase. Give me the exact number of increased force you desire. How do you make it up?

Mr. MORGAN. In a memorandum or note on page 26 of Estimates of Appropriations—

The CHAIRMAN. It is on page 52 of the bill. Prior to the act of 1890 there were 32 clerks and messengers engaged in the redemption of mutilated currency, who were withdrawn from such duty by the abolishment of the roll employed under that act. Now, how many do you ask?

Mr. MORGAN. Twenty additional.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask under this statement here that 24 men be employed in lieu of 32 employed prior to the act of 1890.

Mr. MORGAN. Those 32 to whom you have just referred were cut off, I think, by the decision of the Secretary that they could not be legally paid; and since then we have been struggling along the best we could up to the present time, and it is impossible for us to keep up with our work, and the business is in an unfortunate condition. People send us money—the banks and other institutions—and we are utterly unable to do the work in a business like way; for instance, this morning we have about \$10,000,000 of money coming in for redemption, and I think it was about \$6,000,000 when we first made this appeal for this additional force temporarily, to keep us in line until this regular appropriation should be made.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this redemption of mutilated-currency work you have been heretofore doing by other employees of the Department?

Mr. MORGAN. Those who were employed on the silver bullion roll; the Secretary had ruled they were empowered to employ help as it was needed for that purpose. As a matter of fact the Government would not have any larger outlay of money than previously. Of course it has not come under this direct appropriation, but under the authority of the Secretary, which he has held in employing different additional help when it is required.

Mr. MCCALL. You say this does not ask an increase over what it has been previously?

Mr. MORGAN. Instead of being from a regular appropriation, as this would be if granted, it has been heretofore paid from the silver bullion roll.

Mr. MCCALL. And they have been doing that since the repeal of the act of 1890?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, until this report was made, which took effect April, 1895, we had 32 taken out. Then you understand if we had 32 here there might be 24 perhaps of these counting, and the others necessary to wait on them and stand guard over the rooms. It is essential the more counters we have the more guard we have to have.

Mr. MCCALL. Since April, 1895, you have had no force at all?

Mr. MORGAN. We have not been able to give our regular force their leaves of absence. If a man wants to be away for thirty days they might let him go for fifteen days or not at all; and our work is like it would be in the bank, if they are expert counters to handle money they could not do it by working fourteen hours a day; they could not stand it; and our work must be done so that when they pass upon it they have to pass not only upon the correctness of the amount but also for counterfeits which must be looked out for, and they can not do that work satisfactorily except by daylight. Now, as it stands, you or some bank in the country send in money and we are not able perhaps to get it out for weeks. If you send in \$10,000 or \$50,000 it is a great loss to you to have to wait. The fact is, all my business, nearly, should be done as a bank business should be done—closed up each day. Money should not be left uncounted over night.

Mr. MCCALL. That has been since April, 1895?

Mr. MORGAN. To a greater or less degree. But there are certain seasons of the year when redemptions are heavier, and we should be prepared for it. It should be, if we have money which comes in this morning—if we have \$1,000,000 or three-quarters of a million coming in—that should be counted out, if possible to do it, to-day, if

our force is equal to it; but it might not be necessary to go to the extreme, and I have thought that if we have these 20 additional counters we may be able to cope with it.

Mr. DOCKERY. Until recently you employed and paid from what is called the silver

bullion roll 32 clerks under the act of July 14, 1890?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. Now, those clerks were engaged in the redemption of mutilated currency. Was that mutilated currency Sherman notes?

Mr. MORGAN. Well it would be the Sherman notes or silver certificates, it would be mixed in; that money would come all mixed together and they would have to assort it.

Mr. DOCKERY. Now, these were paid out of this indefinite appropriation?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. Why does the Secretary now say it is not lawful to pay that force from that indefinite appropriation?

Mr. MORGAN. I do not know why, but he held it that way, and that was his decision, and of course, just the moment he decided that every one of these—about 64, 32 of those were in my department—were dropped off.

Mr. DOCKERY. Were these clerks in fact employed on the redemption of mutilated currency, that is on mutilated Sherman notes?

Mr. MORGAN. I should say that they were with the point I made in respect to that. For instance, if you sent in \$10,000 or \$100,000 of notes they might be United States notes, Treasury notes, or silver certificates, all mixed in these piles, and in order to find out and to do the work it is necessary to sort out the others. That is the nearest I can get at it. They would have to get the black from the white.

Mr. DOCKERY. Was this decision made by the Secretary himself or the Comptroller of the Treasury?

Mr. MORGAN. Well, I do not know. I supposed all these decisions mean the Secretary—whoever passes upon them.

Mr. DOCKERY. No, sir; under the law they mean the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Mr. MORGAN. Then I presume it was the Comptroller.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the exhibit show that there is a larger amount, or there is growing the amount, of what you call redemption of mutilated currency at the present time over what it was a few years ago?

Mr. MORGAN. It is increasing; there is no possible question about that.

The CHAIRMAN. And what is the increase?

Mr. MORGAN. You take the Treasury notes, for instance; whatever they have purchased of silver and paid in Treasury notes—there must be \$150,000,000, about, keep coming in as fast as that is necessary for redemption—that did not exist prior to 1890, because there were not any.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the redemption is greater now than prior to 1890?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir; for instance, the use of small bills—of course, I can not say how it was before I was there, but judging from the volume of small bills which are sought after all the time it is continuously, in my judgment, on the increase.

The CHAIRMAN. It is odd, in view of your statement, that having had 32 employed prior to 1890 and asking but for 24 now, when there should be an increase in this redemption of mutilated currency?

Mr. MORGAN. Do I understand you to say I naturally should ask for more?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly you should.

Mr. MORGAN. My belief is by having them where I can have them looked upon as permanent and making them more skillful; for instance, we might want the 32, if we had them, to-day, but my belief is that with this number I can do efficient work, as judging from the necessities through the year.

The CHAIRMAN. How many had you prior to the Secretary's decision in April?

Mr. MORGAN. I could not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty-four or thirty-two?

Mr. MORGAN. There were thirty-two taken from our roll.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that under the act of 1890 you dropped them? I want to know how many you had doing this work during the last fiscal year.

Mr. MORGAN. I can not tell you the exact number here, but we had thirty-two who were dropped at that time who were employed in my department; of course, I could tell from our rolls exactly.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What do these forty-seven people here do; are not they counters?

Mr. MORGAN. There were probably twenty-seven who—

Mr. ROBERTSON. You say in the bill, forty-seven people at \$900; is that the present roll?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir; and we want twenty additional.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Did you have those forty-seven last year?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir; at \$900, but that would be in the whole Department, and they would not be all there counting money. They are scattered everywhere in the Treasurer's office.

Mr. McCALL. But these thirty-two men who were reduced pursued the same work for which you now ask an increase of twenty in addition to the work required under the act of 1890.

Mr. MORGAN. Do I understand you to ask if the 32 people do what we are going to have the 20 people do?

Mr. McCALL. In addition to what they were already doing under the act of 1890, yes.

Mr. MORGAN. Well, those 20 additional would do the same work, that is, a number of them would be counting, but whether the full 32 were counting or not I could not say, but I think some must have been acting as messengers.

Mr. McCALL. You want these twenty men to do only a portion of the work the men did who were reduced?

Mr. MORGAN. These 20 men additional will be counters.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Who has been doing this work since the 32 men were dropped from the roll?

Mr. MORGAN. They were women, mostly.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Who has been doing the work since that time?

Mr. MORGAN. Our people that we had there were details we have been able to secure as far as possible; but, as I think you understand, from the fact that we are so far behind at the present time we have not been able to keep up with it.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How far are you behind?

Mr. MORGAN. Well, I do not know when we will get up.

Mr. HEMENWAY. But you have an idea?

Mr. MORGAN. I have not any idea; it may be months.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You have a portion of the money lying there?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir; and it should not lie there one day, from a business standpoint; for the safety of the Government or the people it should not be there for a moment.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This is due to the construction placed upon the law by the Comptroller of the Treasury that you had no right to pay them out of the fund they had been formerly paid out of?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir. In making that statement I stated I did not know whether there was any nice point as to whether a package had silver certificates or just what it had in it, because the money would be apt to come in mixed; it would be natural for the senders to do so, as they would not pay any regard to that.

Mr. DOCKERY. You ask an increase from 47 clerks at \$900 to 67 clerks at \$900 each. Will you state to the committee what compensation these 32 people formerly engaged on this work received?

Mr. MORGAN. I think those on the silver roll received \$660 a year; that was the Secretary's special roll, which did not come in under anything I had.

Mr. DOCKERY. There were 32 people on that roll dropped from the roll under that construction of the Comptroller, which seems to be correct to me, at least, and they were paid \$660 a year. Now, then, you ask for 20 people at \$900 to do the work, in so far as they can do it, which is an increase of \$240 compensation to each. Is that correct?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir; it will amount to that.

Mr. DOCKERY. Then I see you ask an increased salary of a messenger of \$160. Now, why do you want the four additional assistant messengers?

Mr. MORGAN. One reason would be in connection with these 32 counters, as they have to be around to look after small packages. Instead of a counter leaving his desk with thousands of dollars and carry it where the money is taken, they should have a messenger there in order to prevent mistakes or thefts, and we ought to have them there to care and watch over things. Then there is another thing, we have not had enough of these assistant messengers to guard places that any bank of \$100,000 capital would. We want them to guard special doors where I feel they should be never left without a guard. There is the issue division, where we have 192,000 new bills going through every day, and the chief of that division might have to come to my office or some other branch office, and nothing should be left where a sneak could have any possible chance of getting in and robbing. There should be a messenger there looking after the door which goes to the redemption division, where these vast sums are, because the chief of division having to look out for the money and the counters, and do a hundred things, he can not be always right at his desk, and we ought to have somebody there to watch after it. There is not a surplus man in my Department, and these additional assistant messengers are very much needed.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for one foreman of press room at \$1,400. Just give us the special reason for that.

Mr. MORGAN. Well, there are three regular pressmen and there are six presses, and one of them who is competent to superintend over all of those and keep everything working in the very best of order, in consideration of his ability, should have hat slig ht recognition, as a matter of justice, over the \$1,200 limit.

The CHAIRMAN. It is virtually an increase of one of your force.

Mr. MORGAN. We have three.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to call him "foreman of pressmen"?

Mr. MORGAN. We have asked for one more, too. We need one additional in order to get out currency fast enough to meet the demands of the Government. We are very much cramped. For instance, when money is asked for from every section of the country to move the crops and things of that kind we are put to our trumps every day to give the people the denominations they ask for. We are producing all we can, but it is not enough.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for one additional man at a compensation of \$1,400?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Did not you ask for this same man last year?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You did not ask for an additional man, but simply asked for a promotion of one of these pressmen?

Mr. MORGAN. We asked for an additional man last year. We ask in all four men, one of whom should be foreman, and should be given this difference.

Mr. ROBERTSON. It is not a new demand arising since the last appropriation bill, but one existing before this bill?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. How much are you behind by reason of the want of this man in this particular work?

Mr. MORGAN. We ought to produce—instead of having 48 packages we ought to have 56 packages going through a day, what one additional press could produce.

The CHAIRMAN. Why would it not be very wise to insert in this bill a proposition to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the request of the Treasurer of the United States, be authorized to detail from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing such pressmen as the exigencies of the service might require? They have experienced men in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. MORGAN. Well, we need this right along, and if they were to come it would mean a permanent thing, as we need them continually.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think the proposition would be a good one to put it in that form?

Mr. MORGAN. Well, there is a little unfairness if they have only what they need there.

The CHAIRMAN. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is directly under the Secretary.

Mr. MORGAN. But we need them for the purpose I have stated.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you prefer to keep that branch of the service absolutely under your control or selection?

Mr. MORGAN. Well, I presume they would have to come to us through civil service. I do not know anything about that part, whether it is under civil service or not, this class of help, but I am presenting it from a business standpoint of what seems to be demanded by the business interests of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you speak of having an accumulation of work greater by the moving of crops or for this reason or that reason. Now, the exigency of the service requires an additional force for the time being in your office?

Mr. MORGAN. I do not want you to confound the issue division with the redemption division. The issue division is where the new money comes in to be issued for the redemption of the old moneys that may come in. We can not produce new money in volume sufficient to meet the necessities of the country at certain seasons of the year and we do not create in our wholesale department, so to speak, a large enough stock so as to have it whenever we are called upon, and we can not do justice to the people at large.

Mr. ROBERTSON. When gold is drawn out of the Treasury by reason of the presentation of the greenback or Treasury notes does not that at times give work to that particular bureau?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Has the condition of the Treasury Department in the redemption of the silver certificates and greenbacks caused that to a great extent?

Mr. MORGAN. It might possibly add to it, but that would be heavy at this season of the year, anyway.

Mr. DOCKERY. I see you ask for three additional separators and one additional feeder?

Mr. MORGAN. That is to carry out the idea of producing more notes.

Mr. DOCKERY. If you get the pressmen you want the separators and feeder?

Mr. MORGAN. All of it goes together, without one we have no use for the other.

Mr. DOCKERY. Why will not the provision carried in the urgent deficiency bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to employ not to exceed 25 expert money counters at the rate of \$60 per month be ample for the needs of your bureau and bring up this business in arrears in the redemption of mutilated currency?

Mr. MORGAN. If we had these increased clerks that would relieve us.

Mr. DOCKERY. This is in the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. MORGAN. If that were to go through: but that will have no bearing on this, because this does not take effect until the 1st of July.

Mr. DOCKERY. If the urgent deficiency bill becomes a law, which it certainly will very soon, it gives authority to employ not exceeding 25 counters at not exceeding \$60 per month, and you will have those until the 1st of July. If we continue that, why will not that answer all the purposes of this division which is in arrears? You are increasing a lot of salaries in your estimate?

Mr. MORGAN. The point is, in that way you are suggesting we might become permanent in one sense. That would continue after the 1st of July. I do not see why that would meet our necessities when we need these additional messengers, etc., as under the law if they were made counters we could not make them do work that messengers would do.

Mr. DOCKERY. What do these assistant messengers do there?

Mr. MORGAN. They would do perhaps the same as the messengers, only instead of getting \$840 they would get \$720, and they are helping in all our business.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do they carry this money from place to place?

Mr. MORGAN. They do a thousand and one things. If they were doing that special work they would do that, but I am asking for these to stand over these doors and prevent sudden robbery, or something of that kind. Now, I do not know if you noticed an item in the national banks there. We suggest you drop off one clerk there of \$1,200, and make it a skilled laborer at \$1,000, and that came up in connection with the point he was doing work that was imperative to be done, but he is doing it as a clerk what should have been classed as skilled laborer.

Mr. DOCKERY. That is, laboring work instead of clerical work?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir; we have cut down the same man from \$1,200 to \$1,000.

Mr. DOCKERY. Does that take him outside of civil service?

Mr. MORGAN. I do not know, I think not, I think it is simply to meet that point that while his work is of great value it is skilled laborer's work and not clerical. Do you care for copies of letters I wrote to the Secretary in connection with this matter?

The CHAIRMAN. You may leave those with us.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF W. H. HILLS, CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask an increase from three to five elevator conductors; give us your reason for that briefly?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; we have recently put in two new elevators, they are now approaching completion, one for freight and one for passengers in the middle and center west front of the building?

The CHAIRMAN. Just going in the building?

Mr. HILLS. They are just approaching completion now and will be ready for operation about the 1st of March.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you increase the salary of one draftsman \$200?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; he designs all of the specifications and plans for special furniture for public buildings throughout the United States; he also designs and prepares—

The CHAIRMAN. This is one man?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; and his duties are increasing very rapidly. We are increasing the buildings at the rate of about 12 a year. Last year we added 12, and up to the present time we have added 8, and he is a man that outside would command probably a good deal more of money.

Mr. ROBERTSON. This has no connection with the Architect's office?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. This is for buildings completed and in the hands of the Treasury Department?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask here for one plumber at \$1,100 and a plumber's helper at \$720.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; we have no plumber now in the building provided for by law. We have to pay the plumber from the appropriations for annual repairs to the Treasury building, Winder Building, and Butler Building. There are three of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not the work effectively done under that system?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; but the appropriation is insufficient and the building is getting in a bad condition.

The CHAIRMAN. It is virtually an increase of force, however?

Mr. HILLS. It is an increase to the annual appropriation for repairs to the Treasury Department, the amount you put here.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a plumber here and a plumber's helper. Are not those men on the roll regularly?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; they are not provided for.

The CHAIRMAN. You simply have them detailed as any work is to be done?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; we hire them out of the appropriation for annual repairs to the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. How is he paid; by the job work, or by a salary?

Mr. HILLS. We pay him so much a day when actually employed.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not he continually employed?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore he is virtually a skilled laborer?

Mr. HILLS. Well, you could hardly say that, because the matter rests entirely with the Secretary of the Treasury whether he shall be employed or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it not run so for many years?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How much have you paid out in a year on an average?

Mr. HILLS. We have paid about \$1,000, and we have detailed one of the laborers to assist him, and it has cost about \$1,600 a year.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The laborer was on the force anyway, so it has cost about \$1,000 a year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; from \$1,000 to \$1,100. The next matter I have to deal with is the subject of binding materials.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you ask for an increase of \$500 there. What have you spent up to the present time of your present appropriation?

Mr. HILLS. We have left about \$25, sir; \$24.58, to be accurate.

The CHAIRMAN. What caused the unusual expenditure?

Mr. HILLS. Well, sir, out of that appropriation we subscribe for newspapers for the Department and Secretary's Office; we buy directories of the cities of the United States, which are very essential in the transaction of business of the Treasurer's Office in sending out interest checks, and also in the Register's Office.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been a general increase on all lines of expenditure?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; there has been a general decrease in our appropriations for the last three or four years.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1894 you had an appropriation of \$1,000. In 1895, \$1,100 and a deficiency of \$150.

Mr. HILLS. In 1892 we had \$2,500; in 1893 we had \$2,000, and there has been a continual clipping until we have reached a point that it has got to be desperate with us—very much like the man's horse, where the feed was reduced every day until he finally toppled over.

The CHAIRMAN. I see new language, "Purchase of material for binding important records." Is not that done by the Public Printer?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; we have a class of records which are confidential, and should not go from the building at all.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no provision by which you can send them to the Public Printer?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you heretofore been doing this binding?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; it is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not the Public Printer furnish material on requisitions?

Mr. HILLS. If the printing law was amended he could.

The CHAIRMAN. Could not he under the law?

Mr. HILLS. I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made application?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; but I think a reading of the law would convince you of that fact—the act of January 12, 1895.

The CHAIRMAN. What does this binding of important records amount to annually?

Mr. HILLS. I presume \$300 to \$500 would cover it; \$300, probably; I have forgotten just what it is now. I think we expended \$500 some years and again not more than \$300.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Has that been done heretofore out of the appropriation received?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; but the appropriation since then has been amended; you have stricken off that binding material.

Mr. DOCKERY. What have you expended up to date of the next item?

Mr. HILLS. We have only spent \$78. We have a balance of \$421.10.

Mr. DOCKERY. What did you have left last year?

Mr. HILLS. One hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-seven cents, which went to the surplus fund. This provides, as you see, for the employment of a stenographer or clerk.

Mr. DOCKERY. What is the purpose of the language you insert here "in connection therewith?"

Mr. HILLS. If the Assistant Secretary is ordered to New York in connection with any business of the Department this new language here would permit him to employ a stenographer or typewriter. It is put in on the recommendation of one of the Assistant Secretaries.

Mr. ROBERTSON. It is "including the necessary traveling expenses in connection therewith."

Mr. HILLS. You will find it in the Book of Estimates.

Mr. ROBERTSON. But this language does not give him that right?

Mr. HILLS. Well, the estimate is submitted by the Secretary, "including the temporary employment of stenographers, typewriters, accountants, or other expert services outside of the District of Columbia."

Mr. ROBERTSON. You are talking about page 65?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; for investigation of accounts and records.

The CHAIRMAN. In the next item, "for freight, expressage, telegraph, and telephone service," you estimate for 1897 the appropriation for 1896—that is, \$3,500. What have you expended on that up to date?

Mr. HILLS. One thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars and eleven cents. That merely pays telegraph expenses up to June 30; the rest of the bills are outstanding still.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation for 1895 was \$1,800 and a deficiency of \$3,200, making \$5,000; how much of that was expended?

Mr. HILLS. Four thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ten cents, with some bills outstanding.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, go to the next item, for rent of buildings, where you estimate \$3,970. You may tell us what you have expended for that.

Mr. HILLS. Just seven-twelfths of it.

The CLERK. That is a fixed charge.

Mr. DOCKERY. Is there any prospect of completing the post-office building so we can find place for that force now occupying rented buildings?

Mr. HILLS. Mr. Aiken, the Supervising Architect, will be in here, and you might ask him that question.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the next item, "for the purchase of horses and wagons, for office and mail service, to be used only for official purposes," etc., you ask \$3,600. What have you spent of the appropriation for this year?

Mr. HILLS. We have spent all of it with the exception of 19 cents.

Mr. DOCKERY. And got a deficiency?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; in the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. DOCKERY. How many horses have you in the service?

Mr. HILLS. Nine horses.

Mr. DOCKERY. How many wagons?

Mr. HILLS. We have two double wagons and two single wagons. Those are freight wagons.

Mr. DOCKERY. In regard to the item for purchase of ice, what have you expended on that up to date?

Mr. HILLS. One thousand and forty-six dollars and fifty-six cents; but we are getting the ice remarkably cheap this year, remarkably cheap. We are only paying 14½ cents per hundred pounds. Two years ago we were paying 28 and a fraction of a cent.

Mr. McCALL. Why is \$1,000 increase asked for?

Mr. HILLS. Because we do not know what the price of ice will be the next year. We had a deficiency a year ago.

The CHAIRMAN. In the next item, "For purchase of file holders and file cases," how much has been expended up to date?

Mr. HILLS. One thousand seven hundred dollars and thirty-two cents.

Mr. DOCKERY. What did you expend for 1895?

Mr. HILLS. One thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty-nine cents.

The CHAIRMAN. You had no deficiency?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir. This is an appropriation we compel them to keep within; we tie the accounts up and they can not get the file cases. Now, you will notice we have consolidated three or four items below there. We have consolidated furniture, fuel, gas, and miscellaneous items; the articles are all enumerated.

The CHAIRMAN. Do any of the articles which have been consolidated show any economy?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; it simplifies the bookkeeping of the superintendent's office and reduces the number of requisitions to be signed by the Secretary. There are now 30 or 40, and here they will be 7 or 8. It will reduce the number of accounts kept in the bookkeeping division of the Secretary's office. It simplifies matters very much, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You speak of bookkeeping, etc., but your items present an increase of \$2,500. Do you think that is economy?

Mr. HILLS. The estimate is not too large, and it is based upon actual expenditures of

two or three years. You can see by going back two or three years what the appropriations were previously.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you keep within those three appropriations?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. The Secretary will not permit a deficiency.

Mr. DOCKERY. Have you submitted an estimate of any reduction of the force under this consolidation which calls for less work?

Mr. HILLS. I will state in reply to that, Mr. Dockery, some four or five years ago, when I first went in the Treasury, we had 17 clerks in the office and now we have 15. The volume of business has increased three hundred fold, and there has been a reduction in clerical force.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do you pay any salaries out of these three items?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. You expended it all during the last fiscal year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; for necessary articles.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is in regard to "purchase of carpets, carpet border, and lining," etc., and you ask an increase of \$1,500. What have you spent of the appropriation for 1896 thus far?

Mr. HILLS. It is all gone, practically; we have left \$78.48 for cleaning the carpets in the spring.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend in 1895?

Mr. HILLS. Two thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty-seven cents.

The CHAIRMAN. You kept within the appropriations?

Mr. HILLS. We had a balance of \$4.83. I will state there are some thirty odd thousand yards of carpet in this building, and this \$3,000, taken in connection with the cleaning, taking up and putting the carpet down, enables the Department to renew the carpet about once in twelve years. It is only a question of time, if we do not get more money we will have to abandon the use of carpets except in the principal offices.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is an increase of \$1,000 for various miscellaneous items. What have you spent of the present appropriation?

Mr. HILLS. Six thousand eight hundred and one dollars and fifty-nine cents.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you expend in 1895?

Mr. HILLS. We had a balance of \$68.96 in 1895, which we preserved and went into the surplus fund. As a matter of fact, after the 1st of April and 15th of April we shut off most everything that is not actually necessary and can not be got along without, in order to keep within the limits of the appropriation.

Mr. McCALL. As a rule, should not you shut off everything that is not absolutely necessary?

Mr. HILLS. I mean indispensable things, which should be had to facilitate the transaction of business.

STATEMENT OF MR. SAMUEL ROADS, JR., CHIEF OF STATIONERY, BINDING, AND BLANKS.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of your present appropriation for stationery for the Treasury Department have you expended for the present year?

Mr. ROADS. Practically all of it. We have not received all the bills yet, so I could not tell you exactly how much we spent. Our appropriation is expended by award of contracts by a committee of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of last year's appropriation is expended?

Mr. ROADS. Twenty-six thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. You spent it all?

Mr. ROADS. All, within \$300. We are obliged to ask for an increase, because the nature of the service is such that we are obliged to furnish very poor material in order to keep within the appropriation. As Mr. Hills told you, we always try to keep within the appropriation, and in that way it is taken out of the material that is furnished.

The CHAIRMAN. This increase is virtually for a better article of stationery?

Mr. ROADS. Simply for a better article. With the modern improvements coming in all the time there are constant demands throughout the country for different materials than we can furnish, and we can not take advantage of any improvements that are made.

Mr. DOCKERY. I understood last year you needed this amount because of the new accounting system; that there was to a certain extent a large number of additional blanks required?

Mr. ROADS. That is true.

Mr. DOCKERY. But those blanks have been supplied of course under the system. Now, then, in view of the abolishment of the office of the Second Comptroller and office of Commissioner of Customs, ought not there to be some little reduction some-

where along the line, and then taking into account the further fact that the income tax has been decided unconstitutional and all those blanks will not be a charge upon this fund—I say, in view of all these things, do you think you will need \$26,000?

Mr. ROADS. Of course last year, with the income tax in prospect, we felt the need of additional appropriation readily; but as I understand it, for years before I went into the division this application has been made for an increase in the appropriation. As I understand it, years ago the appropriation was \$50,000, and it has been cut down and cut down until it has gotten down to \$26,000, and the result is we have to furnish material which I do not believe any individual would want to use in his own business.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for postage for the Treasury Department, and you estimate \$200. I see there was none last year.

Mr. ROADS. Last year we had a balance on hand, so we did not ask any appropriation; but this appropriation for special postage is for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury and assistant secretaries. As I understand it, the postage is used for the payment of postage used in the secret service, where they do not want to send penalty envelopes. Of course I do not use the stamps myself, so I do not know exactly what use they do put them to; but I understand that is the reason, that they do not consider it wise to use their penalty envelopes or any envelope bearing the seal of the Treasury Department.

Mr. DOCKERY. How much did you expend here?

Mr. ROADS. About \$200.

Mr. MCCALL. There was no appropriation for 1895.

Mr. ROADS. We did not ask for it.

Mr. MCCALL. There was none in 1896, and yet you spent \$200 a year?

Mr. ROADS. There was an accumulation on hand which we had not used.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not the next item, "for postage required to prepay matter addressed to postal union countries," be made one item in reference to the postage for the Treasury Department?

Mr. ROADS. Well, I do not know. Mr. Simmons informs me that it has always been kept separately. I do not know any reason why it should not be made one item.

Mr. DOCKERY. What did you expend on this item the year before?

Mr. ROADS. About \$1,200. We had an appropriation for \$1,500 and spent \$1,200.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE W. MAHER, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF DIVISION OF SPECIAL AGENTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us briefly your reasons for the proposed increase here in your bureau.

Mr. MAHER. The chief of our office desires to promote a meritorious clerk to a clerkship of class 2, for which grade no provision is made in our office, and yet at the same time we did not wish to reduce the number of clerks of class 1 on account of the work of that office. In other words, we want to increase the force to the extent of one clerk of class 2.

Mr. DOCKERY. I see in the annual report, under date of December 17, you state that no part of the business of the division of special agents is in arrears. Please explain, in view of that statement, the necessity for a new clerk of class 2.

Mr. MAHER. The clerk is working there Sundays and at nights, over hours, and the statement made to which you refer is in answer to a letter from the Secretary that it has been our effort to keep the work of that division up to date.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. L. AIKEN, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$50,000 increase in the force paid from appropriations for public buildings; will you give, very briefly, your reasons?

Mr. AIKEN. Will you let me read from a letter from the Secretary to Mr. Dockery last year?

The CHAIRMAN. This gives the details?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1895.

Hon. ALEXANDER M. DOCKERY,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In reply to your request made to the Acting Supervising Architect of this Department on the 17th instant for information as to the necessity of increasing the amount of money which the Secretary of the Treasury may expend in the employment of skilled draftsmen, engineers, computers, and other skilled labor in the office of the Supervising Architect, from \$200,000 to \$250,000, I have the honor to make the following statement:

This increase is found necessary to enable the Supervising Architect to commence

rapidly the work of construction of all buildings for which appropriations have been made. There are at present 25 buildings on which constructive operations have not yet been started; working drawings have been made for 7 of the buildings, but no contracts awarded; sketch plans have been made but no working drawings for 8; and no sketch plans have been made for the other 10.

Although a large number of public buildings have been authorized by Congress within the past few years, the Fifty-first Congress alone having authorized 70 new buildings, extended the limit of cost of 15, and made appropriations for work on 9 marine hospitals, the amount of money which could be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury for the employment of architects, draftsmen, computers, etc., for the preparation of plans and specifications was only increased from \$175,000 to \$200,000. This was done by act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, since which time no increase has been made.

The sole cause of delay in the completion of plans and specifications for public buildings has been on account of the insufficiency of the technical force to prepare the same, and should the allowance now made to the office of the Supervising Architect be increased to \$250,000 it is proposed to employ approximately fifteen additional architects and draftsmen at an average compensation of \$6.50 per diem, four additional computers at \$1,800 per year, three mimeographers at \$1,000, four tracers at \$900, and four photographers at \$1,000 per annum each.

The delay in the construction of the buildings authorized by Congress has caused much dissatisfaction to the citizens of the various cities in which the buildings are to be erected and subjects the Supervising Architect's Office to much unjust criticism.

With a sufficient technical force it would be possible to place the smaller buildings under one contract, instead of subdividing the work, as is necessarily the present practice owing to the pressure brought to bear upon the Department to commence work for which appropriations have been made, and this change would undoubtedly result in a large saving both in money and time.

This additional force is especially needed at this time in order that the drawings necessary for the completion of the superstructure or interior finish of the following buildings:

Location.	Kind of building.	Limit of cost.
Allegheny, Pa.	Post-office	\$425,000
Kansas City, Mo.	Post-office and court-house	1,200,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house	1,600,000
Omaha, Nebr.	Court-house, custom-house, and post-office	1,200,000
St. Paul, Minn.	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house	800,000
Savannah, Ga.	Court-house and post-office	400,000
Sioux City, Iowa	Court-house and post-office	165,000
Washington, D. C.	Post-office	2,000,000
Wilmington, Del.	Court-house, post-office, etc.	250,000

The following important buildings may be completed at an early date without delaying the commencement or prosecution of work:

Location.	Kind of building.	Limit of cost.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Post-office	\$2,000,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	Mint	2,000,000
Portland, Oreg.	Custom-house	750,000
Pueblo, Colo.	Post-office	300,000
San Francisco, Cal.	Post-office, court-house, etc.	2,500,000

It may be stated in this connection that the requested legislation is not in the nature of an appropriation, but simply an enabling act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to employ additional technical force, the payment for which service is chargeable to the appropriations for the various public buildings upon which work is performed. I am of the opinion that the requested legislation would be in the interest of wise and economic administration of affairs, especially in view of the fact that the additional technical force would enable the Government to take advantage of the present low market rates for labor and materials and the large competition which is now obtainable for work on public buildings, and that the early completion of the public buildings now authorized would also save such rentals as the Government may now be paying, and I therefore strongly recommend its passage.

In addition to the new public buildings which have been authorized and which are now in course of construction, the Supervising Architect's Office has the care of all the completed buildings and has to make the necessary repairs and preservations on the same. This entails a large amount of labor in the preparation of the various drawings and specifications required. It also has to prepare all the plans and specifications for marine hospitals, quarantine stations and wharves connected therewith.

Respectfully, yours,

J. G. CARLISLE, *Secretary.*

Mr. DOCKERY. Is that a copy of the letter sent to this committee last year?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. Suppose we put that in the record.

Mr. AIKEN. This is of date January 22, last year.

Mr. DOCKERY. As I understand, your claim is you are required to keep this work up?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir. The bills authorizing the construction of buildings have added a number of buildings to the care of the Department, and there has been no corresponding increase for permission to use appropriations for those buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. About what is your annual increase in buildings?

Mr. AIKEN. It varies very much. In the Fifty-first Congress they authorized 70 buildings. Since that time there have been only about a dozen of other buildings and certain additions and enlargements.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand, at the conclusion of the Fifty-first Congress you had 70 buildings to be erected?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir; that Congress authorizes 70 buildings additional.

The CHAIRMAN. What had you prior to that uncompleted?

Mr. AIKEN. At the date of the convening of the Fifty-first Congress there were upon the books of this Department appropriated for 163 public buildings, all of which were in various stages of construction. The Fifty-first Congress authorized the construction of 70 additional public buildings and provided for the extension of 7 marine hospitals. The Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses authorized the construction of 12 additional public buildings and improvements of 5 marine hospitals.

The CHAIRMAN. How many buildings have you completed in the sense of a reduction of buildings prior to the Fifty-first Congress and the buildings directed since that date; what has been your completed work?

Mr. AIKEN. I would have to refer to data to give that.

The CHAIRMAN. You see my point. I want to see what your office has done.

Mr. DOCKERY. We will write you a letter upon that subject.

The CHAIRMAN. You observe on the next page, page 46, "that the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to Congress at its next regular session in the annual estimates detailed estimates for all officers and employees, indicating the salary or compensation of each necessary to be employed in the office of the Supervising Architect during the fiscal year 1897."

Mr. AIKEN. The letter of October 17, 1895, to the Secretary of the Treasury is in answer to that question.

The CHAIRMAN. You have sent it?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir; this is a copy of it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is that a compliance with the law requiring you to submit this to the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., October 17, 1895.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith an estimate for salaries for the office of the Supervising Architect, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, aggregating in amount \$5,220, and for services of skilled draftsmen, civil engineers, computers, accountants, assistants to photographer, copyists, and such other service as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary, and especially order, in the office of the Supervising Architect, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, exclusively to carry into effect the various appropriations for public buildings, to be paid for from and equitably charged against such appropriations, \$250,000.

In compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, I also inclose herewith, for transmittal to Congress with the annual estimates, a list of the employees of this office and the amount paid to each during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

The same act provides further for detailed estimates for all officers and employees, indicating the salary or compensation of each, necessary to be employed in the office of the Supervising Architect during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and in view of the fact that it is impracticable to comply fully therewith, I append hereto a statement of the force employed at this date which is absolutely necessary

for the conduct of the work of the office, and an estimate of the addition to said force should Congress make the appropriation requested, to wit:

1 chief executive officer, at \$3,000.....	\$3,000.00
2 chiefs of division, at \$2,750.....	5,500.00
4 chiefs of division, at \$2,500.....	10,000.00
1 chief of division, at \$2,000.....	2,000.00
1 chief of division, at \$1,400.....	1,400.00
3 assistant chiefs of division, at \$2,000.....	6,000.00
1 assistant chief of division, at \$1,800.....	1,800.00
1 bookkeeper, at \$1,800.....	1,800.00
2 computers, at \$1,800.....	3,600.00
1 stenographer and typewriter, at \$1,800.....	1,800.00
1 law clerk, at \$1,600.....	1,600.00
2 computers, at \$1,600.....	3,200.00
1 clerk, at \$1,600.....	1,600.00
1 computer, at \$1,400.....	1,400.00
4 clerks, at \$1,400.....	5,600.00
3 stenographers and typewriters, at \$1,400.....	4,200.00
1 skilled workman, at \$1,400.....	1,400.00
2 computers, at \$1,200.....	2,400.00
7 clerks, at \$1,200.....	8,400.00
3 stenographers and typewriters, at \$1,200.....	3,600.00
2 typewriters, at \$1,200.....	2,400.00
4 skilled workmen, at \$1,200.....	4,800.00
2 clerks, at \$1,000.....	2,000.00
1 typewriter, at \$1,000.....	1,000.00
1 copyist, at \$1,000.....	1,000.00
2 skilled workmen, at \$1,000.....	2,000.00
4 tracers, at \$960.....	3,840.00
1 clerk, at \$900.....	900.00
1 stenographer and typewriter, at \$900.....	900.00
1 copyist, at \$900.....	900.00
20 skilled workmen, at \$900.....	18,000.00
3 tracers, at \$840.....	2,520.00
1 copyist, at \$840.....	840.00
5 skilled workmen, at \$840.....	4,200.00
3 messengers, at \$840.....	2,520.00
6 skilled workmen, at \$720.....	4,320.00
1 assistant messenger, at \$720.....	720.00
2 laborers, at \$660.....	1,320.00
1 workman, at \$540.....	540.00
1 heating engineer, at \$8 per diem.....	2,504.00
1 engineer of steel and iron construction, at \$8 per diem.....	2,504.00
1 draftsman, at \$8 per diem.....	2,504.00
1 assistant principal draftsman, at \$7 per diem.....	2,191.00
7 draftsmen at \$7 per diem.....	15,337.00
3 draftsmen, at \$6.50 per diem.....	6,103.50
1 confidential clerk to Supervising Architect, at \$6 per diem.....	1,878.00
9 draftsmen, at \$6 per diem.....	16,902.00
2 draftsmen, at \$5.50 per diem.....	3,443.00
6 draftsmen, at \$5 per diem.....	9,390.00
4 draftsmen, at \$4.50 per diem.....	5,634.00
3 draftsmen, at \$4 per diem.....	3,756.00
3 draftsmen, at \$3.50 per diem.....	3,286.50
1 draftsman, at \$3.25 per diem.....	1,017.25
1 draftsman, at \$3 per diem.....	939.00
147 Total.....	202,409.25

PROPOSED ADDITION TO FORCE.

15 additional architects and draftsmen, at an average compensation of \$6.50 per diem.....	\$30,517.50
4 additional computers, at \$1,800 per annum.....	7,200.00
3 mimeographers, at \$1,000 per annum.....	3,000.00
4 additional tracers, at \$900 per annum.....	3,600.00
4 assistants to photographers, at \$1,000 per annum.....	4,000.00
177 Total.....	250,726.75

Respectfully, yours,

Acting Supervising Architect.

Mr. DOCKERY. Through some oversight of the Secretary they have not forwarded it with the estimate.

Mr. AIKEN. I want to say in this connection that this is like market quotations, it is subject to sudden change; and then maybe a man may be dropped to-day and another taken on to-morrow. This is simply approximate, but it is as nearly accurate as it can be.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the information the law contemplated receiving?

Mr. AIKEN. This is as approximately so as can be given at the time.

Mr. DOCKERY. In the last two months for the current fiscal year is there any increase over the salaries paid during the prior fiscal year?

Mr. AIKEN. I think not. You do not mean increase of employees?

The CHAIRMAN. The salaries are fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury in your office?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. Are you able to state whether there is any increase of force over the last fiscal year?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir; I think not, because the sum is limited to \$200,000. Here is the proposed addition to the force, bringing it to the \$250,000; but we have not begun on that.

Mr. DOCKERY. Of course you could not exceed the \$200,000, but my query was whether you had employed an additional force during the current fiscal year over the last fiscal year, and of course that could only obtain by reducing some salaries or because, perhaps, you had not expended the full amount during the last fiscal year, but I understand you to say there has been no increase of force at all?

Mr. AIKEN. Not that I can think of. I can give that answer definitely if you submit it as a question.

Mr. DOCKERY. I would be glad if the Supervising Architect, in transmitting that list of employees pursuant to the requirements of the statute of the current year, would also state briefly the present organization of the office; that is, the number of divisions, etc.

Mr. AIKEN. That was stated last year in the report of Mr. Kemper.

Mr. DOCKERY. There has been no change in the organization?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. And it is already printed?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If we should concede this additional \$50,000, to what line of work would it be specially devoted?

Mr. AIKEN. To the preparation of drawings and specifications.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be virtually where you would put it?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir; the greater proportion of the cost would be right there.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be in the preparation of drawings and specifications; that would be for skilled draftsmen?

Mr. AIKEN. The drawings are, not the specifications; the draftsmen make the drawings. The preparation of specifications comes in the care of the division of computers.

The CHAIRMAN. Skilled draftsmen, and what other class of employees are included in those?

Mr. AIKEN. Computers who write the specifications, tracers, photographers—

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean all of those?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir; it goes through the various stages.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it go to assistant photographers, etc., copyists, etc.?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you want it for the general run of the office?

Mr. AIKEN. For the general equipment of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought possibly it was in one or two lines the work is in arrears.

Mr. AIKEN. Well, it is principally in the drafting-room. It starts there, and all the others hinge upon that.

The CHAIRMAN. In the sundry civil bill of last year there was an appropriation of \$30,000 to be expended for the employment of an architect for the new post-office building at Chicago?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to that there has been a bill recently passed appropriating \$25,000, in addition to the \$30,000 of a year ago, for the employment of a skilled architect at Chicago. To what extent does this appropriation of \$55,000 relieve your office?

Mr. AIKEN. Only in regard to that special building. We can not touch it for other buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. To any appreciable extent?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir; as I understand the law, it confines it exclusively to the use of the Chicago building.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it reduce your work to any appreciable extent?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir; not very appreciably.

The CHAIRMAN. You have, as I understand, half a dozen very large public buildings appropriated for?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The mint at Philadelphia and several other very large buildings. Will an appropriation by Congress of special sums for the employment of architects for those special places in anywise reduce the expenditure of your office?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean of the half dozen large buildings?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it materially reduce expenditures of your office?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir; not materially.

The CHAIRMAN. If it will not materially reduce the expenditures, would it greatly expedite your work?

Mr. AIKEN. It would expedite the work by relieving us of that much.

The CHAIRMAN. To that extent it would benefit your office?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It would enable your office to go on with all this large line of work which is in arrears?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir; but I do not think it would be the most economical, if I may be allowed to state that. I think it would be economical to make this \$50,000 or such proportion as the Secretary saw fit available for the preparation of drawings and specifications of these other buildings.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is this work contained under this appropriation performed by clerks already employed in your department, or is there a special corps organized under this appropriation for that particular building—I mean the Chicago building?

Mr. AIKEN. It is entirely separate and distinct, as I understand the law.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Which work is done here under your supervision entirely?

Mr. AIKEN. That is the intention.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is what I want to find out, whether that work as given to this special architect is carried on under your supervision here or at Chicago?

Mr. AIKEN. The law says so, but there is a conflict in the interpretation of it. The law says, "No civil officer, clerk, draftsman, copyist, messenger, assistant messenger, mechanic, watchman, laborer, or other employee shall hereafter be employed at the seat of Government in any Executive Department, or subordinate bureau or office thereof, or be paid from any appropriation made for contingent expenses, or for any specific or general purpose, unless such employment is authorized and payment therefor specifically provided for in the law granting the appropriation, and then only for services actually rendered in connection with and for the purpose of the appropriations from which payment is made, and at the rate or compensation usual and proper for such services."

Mr. ROBERTSON. Has the proper officer of the Treasury Department ruled that that law applies to this \$30,000?

Mr. AIKEN. That has not been referred to the Comptroller, but I so understand it. You can not do anything more than that.

Mr. DOCKERY. I find in the sundry civil act of March 2, 1895, this proviso:

"And the sum of \$300,000 is hereby appropriated for the commencement and continuation of the building, of which amount the sum of \$30,000 is hereby authorized to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary draftsmen and skilled service which may be necessary in the preparations of plans and services for the said building; this amount to be exclusive of any moneys that he may be authorized to expend for the services of engineers, draftsmen, and other persons employed in the preparation of plans and specifications for any other public building."

Now, under that appropriation, do I understand that you are authorized to exceed this \$200,000 limit for the annual force and employ outside draftsmen and others necessary to prepare plans to the extent of \$30,000?

Mr. AIKEN. So I understand.

Mr. DOCKERY. In other words, under that appropriation your office carries instead of \$200,000 for the force in fact \$230,000, \$30,000 being for the Chicago building?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. Now, following that comes a provision of law authorizing the employment of a special architect. Now, do you understand that special architect has control and direction of the employees under this \$30,000 appropriation?

Mr. AIKEN. I so understand. He acts as chief of the division under the supervising architect.

Mr. DOCKERY. Did you approve that bill which passed the House a few days since?

Mr. AIKEN. Officially or privately?

Mr. DOCKERY. Officially.

Mr. AIKEN. I was requested to approve it officially, but it is satisfactory except just—

Mr. DOCKERY. And the Secretary of the Treasury—

The CHAIRMAN. Except what?

Mr. AIKEN. Except the authorization of the employment of the force.

Mr. DOCKERY. But it was stated in the debate that the bill was not only drawn by the Treasury Department, but had the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. I do not know that the Supervising Architect was mentioned in the debate?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir; the Supervising Architect was not referred to; but I spoke to the Secretary of the Treasury a few days ago in reference to it, and he says he understood as the law is interpreted that that force will have to be organized and kept here in Washington.

Mr. DOCKERY. Certainly.

Mr. AIKEN. To act under the direction of the Supervising Architect, and the chief of that division may be a Chicago man but he must have his headquarters here. He may not be required to live here all the time, but he must spend as much time here as fit and proper under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. MCCALL. Did not that resolution provide there should be only \$25,000 of that fund made available, and in point of fact it was not an additional appropriation?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It was not an additional appropriation; it was the authorization to expend part of the money already appropriated.

Mr. AIKEN. In the organization of the Chicago building division in the bureau it will be gradual, so we will not employ all the men at one time.

Mr. DOCKERY. Have you got any employed now?

Mr. AIKEN. No, sir. Just as soon as the chief is appointed then he will begin to organize.

Mr. DOCKERY. In the preparation of plans and specifications for buildings not yet entered upon, I desire to ask if they are prepared in the order of their enactment?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir; that is the intention, which is never varied from.

Mr. DOCKERY. First come, first served?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The first law, the first served?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, sir.

Thereupon the committee adjourned to meet at 10 a. m., Tuesday, February 4, 1896.

TUESDAY, February 4, 1896.

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER WYMAN, SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL.

Mr. MCCALL. I see you ask for "one principal clerk, \$1,800." What is the necessity for that?

Dr. WYMAN. The necessity is the increased work of the Bureau since 1879. We asked for this clerk last year, but did not get him. We now have a medical officer detailed to act as chief clerk. The detail only lasts four years, and it is very necessary that the chief clerk should be thoroughly familiar with all the details of the Bureau, not only the various divisions of our Bureau, but the different branches of the Treasury Department, and have a knowledge also of conducting business with other Departments. Every four years this acting chief clerk, who is a medical officer of the Service and detailed, is moved, and a new man takes about two years to acquire a perfect knowledge of the business.

Mr. MCCALL. You have 15 clerks in the Bureau?

Dr. WYMAN. I do not remember; I would have to count them up here. We have one clerk of class four, five clerks at \$1,600, two clerks at \$1,200, and one clerk and translator at \$1,200, hospital steward employed as chemist at \$1,200, and six copyists at \$900 each; that is all.

Mr. MCCALL. The work is not behind by reason of not having a chief clerk?

Dr. WYMAN. Some of the copying work is behind, but that does not figure in it. It is for ease and accuracy of administration. The want of a chief clerk is felt more particularly by myself than anybody else, and the number of duties devolving upon me are very varied and I feel I should have someone there in the Bureau who is capable of managing the clerical affairs and seeing everything is correct.

Mr. DOCKERY. I understand in your report to the Secretary of the Treasury under date of December 18, 1895, you said the work of your Bureau was up to date, with

the exception of copying, which is behind, due to the increase of work in the Bureau in 1893. If there is any increase, would it not seem to be in that direction rather than a chief clerk?

Dr. WYMAN. No.

Mr. MCCALL. I see you have a new item, "one messenger, \$720;" what is the necessity for that increase?

Dr. WYMAN. We have at present one assistant messenger over there acting as a regular messenger and two laborers at \$180 each, and one laborer at \$360. These laborers are employed in the purveying division of the Bureau. If you notice our brick building there, we purvey our manufactures. We manufacture a large quantity of extracts and tinctures, etc., and we supply 20 marine hospitals and 120 or 130 relief stations with medicine, and our quarantine stations as well. Now, then, there is the care of that building, it is a big building, and these laborers also have the care of the building and keeping things clean. Now, we have a great many messages to send to the Treasury Department, and we are often hard pressed, particularly in the summer time, when each of these messengers is entitled under the law to thirty days' leave of absence, and when one of them is off we feel it very much indeed, and it hampers the business. They are obliged to act as messengers within the Bureau and carry all proper papers to the proper desks.

Mr. MCCALL. But ordinarily one man is sufficient to do this work?

Dr. WYMAN. No; ordinarily one messenger is not. The laborer there, at \$30 a month, is acting as a messenger the most of the time.

Mr. MCCALL. Then the messenger and laborer are sufficient?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; they are not; otherwise I would not ask for this.

Mr. MCCALL. I understand it is more necessary in the summer, when they are off on leave of absence.

Dr. WYMAN. I spoke of that as a particular difficulty, but we need them there at other times. We have four floors in that building, and every other bureau is supplied with a messenger for each floor.

Mr. DOCKERY. How many clerks have you all told; in other words, have you any clerks other than the clerks mentioned in the paragraph under consideration?

Dr. WYMAN. No; we have not.

Mr. MCCALL. You had an appropriation of \$25,920 for this fiscal year. How much of that have you expended?

Dr. WYMAN. It is all fixed. Now, I want to call your attention to one thing, and that is this is not, strictly speaking, an appropriation calling for a new appropriation of money. You will observe that it is to be paid from the permanent appropriation for the Marine-Hospital Service, so it does not add anything to the appropriation bill.

Mr. DOCKERY. What else do you have besides marine hospitals and relief stations?

Dr. WYMAN. We have 12 United States national quarantine stations, with 13 vessels of various classes. There is one more matter I would like to bring to your attention, and that is the copyists. Instead of having six copyists at \$900, I would like to have that read "five copyists at \$900, and one clerk at \$1,000."

Mr. MCCALL. What is the object of that?

Dr. WYMAN. The object of that change is to have a superior clerk, whose services have been very valuable to the Bureau, and whom I may not be able to retain at the present position as copyist. I have a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, recommending that change. It is an increase of \$100.

Now, before you dismiss me, I should like very much to just refer my annual report to you and show the scope of the labor devolving upon this Bureau. If you will only read the table of contents you will get an idea of what we have to do, and these matters which I have presented before you are not lightly presented. They are a result of a necessity I feel that is necessary, not for my personal convenience or ease, but for the proper conduct of the business.

Mr. DOCKERY. Now, let me ask you there. You have 1 messenger now and a laborer, and you have 15 clerks, and there are four floors, and you have a telephone or electric service between the rooms?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes.

Mr. DOCKERY. Will you indicate any bureau of the Government where there is more than 1 messenger to 15 clerks?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, I think I can, but I could not do it at the moment for I have never looked into that. I did not know the allotment was 1 messenger to 15 clerks.

Mr. DOCKERY. You spoke of other bureaus having those things, and of course we want to do what is right in respect to the public service; and as I am frank to say, as I thought last year, 1 messenger and laborer could fully discharge the duties.

Dr. WYMAN. They do not do it at present, that is, satisfactorily.

Mr. DOCKERY. For 15 clerks?

Dr. WYMAN. The work of our Bureau is peculiar, and embraces, I suppose, a greater variety of labor than that of any other.

Mr. DOCKERY. Well, a messenger simply picks up papers and carries them from one clerk to another?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; they have to letter press, and they have to go from one part of the building to the other and carry papers and go down to the Treasury Department, and they have also to help in keeping the building clean.

Mr. MCCALL. How long has your Bureau had the same service you have now?

Dr. WYMAN. The same amount of clerical labor? We have had it for a good many years. I would like to just read you—

Mr. MCCALL. As I understand the business is up except the copying, which is somewhat behind?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes; the business is up except the copying. Now, there has been almost no, or very little, addition to the clerical force since 1879, and the work of the Bureau is constantly increasing.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 3, 1896.

To the CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to the estimates of appropriations transmitted by myself for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and particularly to the estimate for the office of the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service, I beg leave to invite your attention to the item, "six copyists at \$900 each," and in lieu thereof request that the said item be changed so as to read: "Five copyists at \$900 each, and one clerk at \$1,000." I am informed by the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service that this is necessary, in order that one of the copyists may be detailed for clerical duty in the Bureau, the compensation being very moderate for the labor required.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1894.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the estimates of appropriations required for the Marine-Hospital Service, office of the Supervising Surgeon-General, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

In these estimates I have requested an additional clerk of class 4 to act as principal clerk. There has been no chief clerk of the Bureau since 1879. A principal clerk, familiar with the routine of the business of the Treasury Department, to supervise the work of the other clerks, to anticipate the necessities of the Bureau, and under the Surgeon-General to have general oversight of its business conduct, is an obvious necessity which experience has demonstrated.

During the past fifteen years, or since 1879, the clerical force of this Bureau has received but three additions, viz, one copyist (prior to 1883); one \$1,200 clerk (1890); and one clerk and translator (1894).

The increase in the work of the Service and Bureau during the same period is shown by the following statements:

In 1879 the total number of patients treated by the Marine-Hospital Service was 20,922; in 1894 it was 48,335, and in 1895, 52,643.

In 1879 the total number of vouchers passed upon by the Bureau was about 5,000; in 1894 there were 9,871 vouchers.

The disbursements of the Service in 1879 amounted to \$375,164.01; in 1894, \$1,000,-653.64.

Since 1879 the following have been added to the duties of the Marine-Hospital Service:

Examination of pilots for color blindness, 1,255 in 1895; examination of keepers and crews of the Life-Saving Service, 1,076 in 1894, and 2,920 in 1895; examination in the Bureau of the medical evidence submitted by keepers and crews of the Life-Saving Service for the benefits provided by Section VII of the act of May 4, 1882; extension by act of August 4, 1894, of the benefits of the marine hospitals to the keepers and crews of the life-saving stations, and most important of all, the enforcement of the national quarantine act of February 15, 1893.

Under this act (February 15, 1893) it has been necessary to appoint inspectors of quarantines throughout the United States, and to prepare domestic quarantine regulations and regulations to be enforced by the consular service abroad. These regulations, together with the correspondence relating thereto, have vastly increased the duties of the Bureau. The Bureau has also been obliged to prepare regulations under the law of February 15, 1893, for the prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases in the United States, and has to assume supervision of preventive measures

in regard to such epidemics when they occur. This entails unusual amount of labor, as was illustrated by the recent epidemic of yellow fever in Brunswick, Ga.

Moreover, since 1879 there has been added to the work of the Bureau the establishment of twelve national quarantine stations. This has involved not only the purchase of sites, but construction of buildings, piers, and apparatus, the maintenance of the stations, the care of steam vessels, etc., all of which has thrown additional burdens upon this office.

A bacteriological laboratory has also been established and maintained by the service.

I have furthermore included in the estimate an additional messenger at \$60 per month. The Bureau has at present only one messenger. There are three laborers, one of whom acts as messenger when he can be spared from the other duties. These laborers are constantly required, however, in the medical purveying division in receiving, packing, and shipping large quantities of medical and hospital supplies, which are sent to the numerous stations of the service, and in folding and mailing the weekly abstracts of sanitary reports. At present the messenger service is very inadequate. Messengers are required not only to carry papers between the several divisions of the Bureau, but also for communication with the Treasury Department, which is 1 mile distant.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General, M. H. S.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF MR. WORTHINGTON C. FORD, CHIEF OF BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

MR. MCCALL. I see you ask for one additional statistical clerk at \$2,000, making two statistical clerks at \$2,000 each. Will you indicate to the committee the necessities which require this additional service?

MR. FORD. I want a special statistical clerk. I have developed the United States commerce as far as I could, and it is now necessary in my point of view to take up the foreign trade returns; but I have no clerk in the Bureau who can read any foreign language except a German, and he is already overworked. I want a man who is skilled in statistics and can read the European languages, and who will be able to compile any table I ask for or Congress asks for of the Department. Fully three-fourths of the questions which are addressed to the Bureau pertain to United States commerce, and but one-fourth are devoted to foreign commerce of other countries, but I want to develop a scheme by which we can show the share of the United States in the commerce of other countries as well as her share in our own, and I can only do that by consulting the foreign returns.

MR. MCCALL. This is a new line of work you wish to enter upon?

MR. FORD. It is a new line of work, and what I consider one of the necessary developments of our statistical work. I want a man who is very well paid, so that I may get a man who will be able to plan and initiate work.

MR. DOCKERY. I understand in your report to the Secretary of the Treasury under the date of 18th of December last, you state that the current work of your Bureau is up to date, and as far as publications of the Bureau are concerned the stage of progress is far ahead of what it has been in previous years?

MR. FORD. Yes, sir.

MR. MCCALL. You estimate "for the payment of the services of experts and other necessary expenditures connected with the collection of facts relative to the internal and foreign commerce of the United States," and you ask \$1,000?

MR. FORD. Beginning in 1882 the Bureau was given \$30,000 a year for that purpose. It was cut down to \$20,000, and then to \$10,000, and finally to \$1,000. The cutting down was due to the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which naturally took hold of all statistics of internal foreign commerce as far as railroads were concerned, but we have nothing on our trade in regard to lake commerce, or river commerce, or coastwise trade, except the number and tonnage of vessels. We have nothing on our internal commerce and I should like to begin that, if I have an appropriation, and see if I can not obtain some information on that subject by communications with boards of trade. I should have a special agent, who could easily accomplish what I wish in three or four months, and \$500 would be reasonable and cheap for that work. The rest of the money I should wish to purchase statistical works which are being printed.

In my Bureau is the only commercial statistical library in this city, and, as it is now, if I want so much as a weekly newspaper which contains statistical work—and there is a great deal done that is of high quality by private hands—I have to pay for it out of my own pocket. I have added only about half a dozen books this

last year. That leaves \$300. There is no private secretary or confidential clerk to the chief. I have an excepted man in the Bureau, a stenographer holding the position of confidential clerk at \$1,200, but the exception bears no promotion. A stenographer or confidential clerk in the Department gets from \$1,600, if he is purely a stenographer, to \$1,800 if he is a confidential clerk, so I would like to have \$300 of that \$1,000 I ask for, and decrease the number of clerks of class 1 from 9 to 8, and create a confidential clerk to the Chief of Bureau. That leaves the appropriation just as it now is in the estimate submitted by the Secretary.

Mr. MCCALL. To what did you wish to apply that \$500?

Mr. FORD. That applies to internal commerce; \$200 for the purchase of books and drawing materials. This is the sort of work we have to develop [exhibiting same]. I have to pay for the pencilling of these colored lines you see here.

Mr. DOCKERY. On page 65 of this bill there is an appropriation for the Treasury Department for the purchase of newspapers, law books, city directories, and other books of reference relating to the business of the Department.

Mr. FORD. The Comptroller has decided we can get nothing for the Bureau of Statistics out of that appropriation.

Mr. DOCKERY. Why not?

Mr. FORD. It is used for other bureaus.

Mr. DOCKERY. Simply because the appropriation is inadequate?

Mr. FORD. It is inadequate.

Mr. DOCKERY. Then he did not decide you had no legal right?

Mr. FORD. We have to make application to the Secretary for all my expenses which come out of the general fund, and he uses his discretion.

Mr. DOCKERY. And in the exercise of that discretion he denied your request?

Mr. FORD. Yes, sir; but still believes the things are necessary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1896.

Hon. J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: I would respectfully ask permission to submit to the Committee on Appropriations, in the hearing which is to be accorded to me to-morrow, a proposition to create a position of private secretary to the chief of Bureau. As it is there is no such position specifically named, and the salary paid is entirely inadequate to the work performed and unjust to the clerk now acting as secretary. The average rate paid to a stenographer is \$1,600, and to a confidential clerk or private secretary \$1,800, whereas that now paid in this Bureau is only \$1,200. This is now an excepted position, and is not subject to promotion in the usual channels. I would suggest that the excepted place be made private secretary with a salary of \$1,500, making an increase appropriation submitted of only \$300.

Respectfully, yours,

WORTHINGTON C. FORD,
Chief of Bureau.

Approved:

J. G. CARLISLE.

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

STATEMENT OF MR. R. E. PRESTON, DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Mr. PRESTON. One clerk of class 2, who shall be a stenographer. I would like to have that word "stenographer" stricken out.

Mr. DOCKERY. Why?

Mr. PRESTON. Simply because it is embarrassing now. I have got two good stenographers, and aside from that last summer there was a vacancy and I had to fill it with a stenographer and go outside of the office to get somebody.

Mr. DOCKERY. You can reduce that force, I suppose?

Mr. PRESTON. No, sir; not very well. I will have a letter here to-morrow or the next day, and I will save some money, I think, perhaps, if the Secretary will do what I want.

Mr. DOCKERY. What do you mean? That you can actually submit a reduction of force?

Mr. PRESTON. I can not submit a reduction of force exactly, but I can divide it up a little better.

Mr. MCCALL. Turn to page 61, to the appropriation for freight on bullion and coin. How much have you expended of your appropriation for 1895? I see you had \$27,000.

Mr. PRESTON. I think we expended about \$22,000; that is my recollection.

Mr. MCCALL. How much of the current year's appropriation have you expended?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, it is a very difficult thing to estimate; the gold deposit is increasing all the time and it is almost impossible to estimate.

Mr. MCCALL. Can you approximate it?

Mr. PRESTON. We have expended about \$7,000 up to the 1st of January.

Mr. MCCALL. You need the full amount you ask for in your estimate of \$20,000?

Mr. PRESTON. I think so, sir; we do not expend it for anything else.

Mr. MCCALL. But you have \$13,000 remaining for the present fiscal year?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCALL. In the next item for contingent expenses of the Bureau of the Mint you have \$750, and you submit an estimate for that amount again; how much of that fund did you expend in 1895?

Mr. PRESTON. We expended all of it.

Mr. MCCALL. How much for 1896?

Mr. PRESTON. We require all of it. I cut these estimates just as low as we possibly could.

Mr. MCCALL. You ask \$2,500 for the examination of mints. What part of the appropriation for 1894 did you expend?

Mr. PRESTON. All of it, owing to the fact that the robbery at Carson City was a very unfortunate thing for us.

Mr. MCCALL. How much for 1895?

Mr. PRESTON. We got about \$1,000 of the appropriation left. We will need that in the annual examination and settlement, and in connection with the Carson mint again.

Mr. MCCALL. What about the appropriation for books, pamphlets, periodicals, etc.?

Mr. PRESTON. That is an appropriation we need very much. We have to supply a great deal of information on financial subjects, and unless we get this appropriation we can not do it.

Mr. MCCALL. Has it all been expended for 1895?

Mr. PRESTON. I think there is about \$10 or \$15 that was not expended.

Mr. MCCALL. "For the collection of statistics relative to the annual production of the precious metals in the United States" you ask \$3,500. What part of that appropriation did you expend for 1895?

Mr. PRESTON. About all of it. That is to cover the entire United States.

Mr. MCCALL. How much up to date have you expended of the present appropriation approximately?

Mr. PRESTON. I have not got any returns from the disbursing officers to whom we have advanced money for their expenses, but before the end of the year it will be all gone. I can not get along on less. There used to be \$4,500 for that. I need all of that.

MINT AT CARSON.

Mr. MCCALL. I notice on page 79, under the head of mints, that you recommend a reduction in the force for the mint at Carson. Now, are there not other reductions there in the force or expenses that can be suggested by you?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; I would recommend that the Carson mint ought to be abolished, and just simply made an assay office, with an assayer in charge, just the same as there is at Denver, St. Louis, Helena, and Boise City.

Mr. MCCALL. What would be necessary and required to maintain that office as an assay office?

Mr. PRESTON. There would be an assayer in charge at \$2,500 or \$2,000, and we would have to have an assistant assayer.

Mr. DOCKERY. In view of our substituting an assay office for the mint just state what is absolutely necessary, so the stenographer can take it down.

Mr. PRESTON. Just follow the appropriations for Helena, Mont.

Mr. DOCKERY. Then in the event we determine to establish an assay office we will need the same force appropriated for at Helena?

Mr. PRESTON. About the same force.

Mr. DOCKERY. And corresponding wages for workmen and incidental and continuing expenses in the event that is done?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCALL. In the case it is maintained at Carson as it is, how much of this fund of wages of workmen, etc., will be required to maintain it?

Mr. PRESTON. I think we would require it all. That force has been very much reduced, and it has been cut down to the very lowest notch.

Mr. MCCALL. How much was expended in 1895?

Mr. PRESTON. All of it.

Mr. MCCALL. How much was expended for this year, approximately?

Mr. PRESTON. About half of it.

Mr. MCCALL. Explain the new language in incidental and contingent expenses, "including wastage of operative officers and loss on sale of sweeps."

Mr. PRESTON. As the bullion comes it is first delivered to the melter and refiner, and in this operation there is a little loss, and the law allows for it.

Mr. McCALL. State fully why you want the words "including wastage of operative officers and loss on sale of sweeps" included.

Mr. PRESTON. So it will be more specific than heretofore. It has been done and paid for out of the contingent expenses—this wastage—which is authorized by law, and I simply want to show this exactly. There is some little question raised by the auditor in regard to paying that loss from the contingent appropriation for the mint, and I want to get it settled so there will be no dispute, and that is the reason I put this clause in there.

Mr. DOCKERY. Has the question been submitted to the comptroller?

Mr. PRESTON. No, sir; it has not.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You put this in to make it specific?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; so it will be perfectly plain.

Mr. DOCKERY. As a matter of fact you have heretofore paid this expenditure out of the contingent fund?

Mr. PRESTON. Except that occurring in parting and refining bullion, which is paid from that appropriation.

Mr. McCALL. Under this head, for 1895 you had an appropriation of \$7,500 for contingent expenses for the mint at Carson. What have you expended under this for 1895?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, I give them the same contingent as at Helena for the establishment of an assay office.

Mr. McCALL. I asked how much of that was expended in 1895?

Mr. PRESTON. That expense here was \$7,446.

Mr. McCALL. How much was expended for 1896 up to the present time?

Mr. PRESTON. Just about half of it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You mean you spent half of the \$7,500?

Mr. PRESTON. About that as near as I can get at it up to the 1st of January.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That would about make the appropriation carry you through the year?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

MINT AT DENVER.

Mr. McCALL. Go now to the top of page 80, under the heading of the mint at Denver, Colo. How much of the appropriations for 1895 was expended for wages of workmen?

Mr. PRESTON. We expended \$18,213 for wages of workmen at Denver.

Mr. McCALL. What portion of the appropriations for the current year have you expended?

Mr. PRESTON. About half—as we have the same force.

Mr. McCALL. Will you state what steps have been taken in regard to the mint at Denver under the act passed last Congress?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, the Secretary, I think, has about selected the site.

Mr. McCALL. When will the building be done?

Mr. PRESTON. He has made a proposition to the owner of the site that was recommended and he is awaiting his acceptance, I think, to that proposition; and that is all I can say about it. The site he is going to buy is largely within that \$100,000 appropriated. It is less than \$60,000 that he will pay for it.

Mr. McCALL. There will be no steps toward making it a coinage mint until the building is erected?

Mr. PRESTON. No, sir. We can not do anything until the building is erected.

Mr. McCALL. For incidental and contingent expenses you had \$6,000 for 1895; what amount of that appropriation did you expend?

Mr. PRESTON. Five thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars.

Mr. McCALL. What portion of the appropriation for the current year is already expended?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, it is about the same, as near as I can judge; about half of it; probably a little more than half, because we bought some supplies and put in some new furnaces, and we had to pay for that out of that. I shall not ask for any deficiency.

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. ROBERTSON. In regard to the mint at New Orleans, what amount of this appropriation of \$74,000 for wages of workmen and adjusters did you expend in 1895?

Mr. PRESTON. We expended \$68,892, but we coined silver dollars and spent \$12,000 of the indefinite appropriation contained in the act of 1890.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Twelve thousand dollars in addition to that?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I see you have the same clause in here you have in the other mints; and your explanation given as to the necessity for the use of this language in your testimony above is precisely what would apply here?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCALL. Will you state the amount of the fund appropriated for the current year that has been used?

Mr. PRESTON. I can not do that exactly, because of our suspended operations there in the coining department, which continued from November 1 up to the first of this month, when we resumed the silver coinage, and I have not the figures in my mind at present.

Mr. MCCALL. Could not you give them approximately?

Mr. PRESTON. Probably half of that \$74,000, because we have used none of the appropriation made by the act of 1890. We have been trying to get along without that.

Mr. ROBERTSON. None under the Sherman Act?

Mr. PRESTON. No, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That act I believe carries the fund necessary, and it is an indefinite appropriation to put in operation the Sherman Act?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What kind of coinage are you doing down there now?

Mr. PRESTON. Silver dollars.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Under what act is that?

Mr. PRESTON. Under the act of 1890, and as soon as we get appropriation to pay loss on recoinage of uncurrent silver coin we will do some of that.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I understand there is a deficiency in that?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is really one reason why you stopped the operation of the mint for awhile?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You stopped the operation of the mint, I believe, for about thirty days, and there is an appropriation, I think, for a deficiency in the deficiency bill?

Mr. PRESTON. I will merely say we will coin some fractional silver as soon as we get an appropriation to reimburse this loss.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Under what policy are you coining these silver dollars now?

Mr. PRESTON. We are coining them so as to have a stock on hand to redeem any Treasury notes—notes issued for the payment of bullion—

Mr. ROBERTSON. When these Treasury notes or Sherman notes under the act of 1890 are paid in the Treasury and redeemed by silver dollars they are retired and canceled, and this is for the purpose of putting the Treasury Department in the same position it was at what time?

Mr. PRESTON. You mean in 1893?

Mr. ROBERTSON. After the operation of the act of 1890?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. How many silver dollars do you expect to coin under this policy?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, that depends upon the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. ROBERTSON. A mere matter of discretion under the act?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCALL. The silver dollars coined will take the place of the canceled Sherman notes?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. When the Sherman note is redeemed by the silver dollar the Sherman note is destroyed, and that reduces the number of outstanding notes?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. And these silver dollars take their place?

Mr. DOCKERY. You need this entire estimate of \$74,000 for this year?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. For incidental and contingent expenses, what was expended for the fiscal year 1895?

Mr. PRESTON. Twenty-two thousand dollars. Now, there is an explanation I should make. I find, in looking at the report, that there is some contingent expense also paid from that act of 1890 at New Orleans. The total expenditures were \$12,998, and that included the incidentals.

Mr. DOCKERY. What did you expend in 1896?

Mr. PRESTON. We are expending none from that appropriation for 1896, nothing except from the regular appropriation.

Mr. DOCKERY. Then, in view of the statement you make in reference to the Sherman notes, which gives you an indefinite appropriation, you would not need the \$33,000?

Mr. PRESTON. I would much rather have a regular appropriation. I do not believe in indefinite appropriations.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I agree with you.

Mr. DOCKERY. But the question is can you take this appropriation for the coinage of silver under the Sherman Act?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; I think so.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In view of the fact the coinage of these silver dollars at this mint are all under the Sherman Act, is it not right then to take incidental and contingent expenses all out of that appropriation?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, I hardly think so. I would much rather have a definite appropriation and control it much better.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You know what you are appropriating and you can control it.

Mr. PRESTON. It is hard when you have got an indefinite appropriation and people know it to control it.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What system is there of keeping separate accounts under the Sherman Act in this mint?

Mr. PRESTON. They render separate accounts under that.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If that is true and you undertake to keep these accounts separate, why ought not the contingent—

Mr. PRESTON. We keep them to the extent we have to expend from that appropriation.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If you have to expend from that appropriation, I do not get it clear in my mind why you have the right to expend from this appropriation.

Mr. PRESTON. We only use the appropriation in the Sherman act to help us out, for otherwise we would have to come here and ask for an additional appropriation.

Mr. DOCKERY. But that is not the point in my mind. Now we want to give you—at least I do—every dollar that is necessary to conduct that mint, whatever you say, speaking for myself simply, but the question arising with me is, as a matter of law and practice, whether you can take the coinage expenses made necessary by the coinage under the Sherman act from the indefinite appropriation or not.

Mr. PRESTON. We do, to such extent as may be required to help us through the year, and only to that extent.

Mr. DOCKERY. What do you mean by helping you through?

Mr. PRESTON. Using the regular appropriation, which may fall short owing to the quantity of work.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do you mean to say if we give you \$33,000, a specific appropriation, and that was ample for all contingent expenses, you would not charge anything against the indefinite appropriations under the Sherman Act?

Mr. PRESTON. No, sir; I would not.

Mr. MCCALL. If there is no appropriation made here at all under these items, can not you avail yourself of the indefinite appropriation under the Sherman Act?

Mr. PRESTON. So long as we coin silver dollars, we can do it, but anything outside of that we can not do. For gold coinage and subsidiary coinage we only use the other appropriation.

Mr. MCCALL. It is more specially to pay the expenses of other work than the coinage of silver dollars?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. But I understand you have coined nothing but silver dollars at New Orleans?

Mr. PRESTON. We have coined a great deal of subsidiary silver.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You say you have used this appropriation for paying incidental expenses of coining silver dollars under the Sherman Act, in place of taking it?—

Mr. PRESTON. Because the regular appropriation is not sufficient to meet the expenses.

Mr. MCCALL. Has that mint been in operation continuously since the repeal of the Sherman Act?

Mr. PRESTON. Up to the 1st of November, and then we suspended its operation until the 1st of this month.

Mr. MCCALL. Would not that reduce this appropriation for 1896 very materially?

Mr. PRESTON. That reduces the use for 1896.

Mr. MCCALL. And you have a surplus?

Mr. PRESTON. We will be able to get through, I think, without drawing on the indefinite appropriation under the Sherman Act. That is my object and that is what I want to do.

Mr. DOCKERY. You have submitted a reduction of \$8,000 in this incidental and contingent fund?

Mr. PRESTON. I simply say last year we did not use it all, and I thought we could get along without it, and therefore I made the reduction.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do you intend to apply this \$25,000 for the payment of contingent expenses both under the Sherman Act and for the coinage of subsidiary coin?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; as far as it will go.

Mr. DOCKERY. And then, in the event there should be a deficiency, you propose to rely upon the permanent indefinite appropriation?

Mr. PRESTON. It is to carry on the coinage of silver dollars to that extent, though not for the other.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Of this \$74,000 asked for, how much would be necessary for the coinage of silver or gold exclusive of the Sherman Act?

Mr. PRESTON. That would depend entirely upon the amount of silver dollars the Secretary directs us to coin. It is entirely in his discretion.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In making this estimate you base it upon some idea of how much is to be coined under the Sherman Act and how much is to be coined under other acts. How much of this estimate of \$74,000 was intended by that estimate to be used under the Sherman Act?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I would suggest, if you excuse me, that is for the wages of workmen, etc., for the coinage of the whole year.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That includes the whole amount under the Sherman act, too. It strikes me these amounts ought to be separated; the appropriation, as it is made here, includes the Sherman act?

Mr. PRESTON. There is no appropriation specifically for that; it is just a lump sum.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I know; but in making your estimates to arrive at this sum you have got to figure out the amount you are likely to coin?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; we can only judge by the past.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How much in the past did you use under the Sherman act?

Mr. PRESTON. One million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars was coined during the calendar year 1894, I find, and then there was about \$490,000 in 1895; so that is about \$2,250,000.

Mr. HEMENWAY. We would like, as Mr. Dockery suggests, to have a statement showing how much of the \$74,000 you would need under the Sherman act and how much under other acts and how much of the \$25,000 you need under the Sherman act and under the other acts, in order to separate the two appropriations?

Mr. MCCALL. I want to ask a question, and see if I understand it correctly. If I understand you, while you will coin silver dollars you coin also subsidiary coin as well, and you exhaust this fund in paying these expenses—you use this fund until exhausted?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; when we are coining silver dollars we try to divide the expenses between the two as near as possible, and the accounts are rendered each month separately.

Mr. MCCALL. No part of this fund while you coin both silver dollars and subsidiary coins is used for paying expenses of coining the silver dollars?

Mr. PRESTON. I do not get the gist of your question.

Mr. MCCALL. The idea that I am trying to get at is whether this fund is used until exhausted in the payment of expenses of the mint while coining both silver dollars and subsidiary coin?

Mr. PRESTON. No; we estimate the amount we are running and try to draw from both funds and divide the expenses as near as we can.

Mr. MCCALL. That is an estimate and not an actual statement of the expenses in each department?

Mr. PRESTON. We render an account of the actual expenses at the close of each month.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Did I understand you to say awhile ago you first, before drawing upon the indefinite appropriation, expended this fund?

Mr. PRESTON. Not all of it. We know about what we can get along on and we do not expend it all before we draw on the other fund, because we could not use the Sherman fund for paying the expense of gold coinage or subsidiary coinage.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You expend up to the limit?

Mr. PRESTON. Where it is necessary to draw on the other fund.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is you make no distinction whether it is under the Sherman act or some other act you are coining under, but you draw on this fund up as far as you think you can draw on it without getting too close?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is, you have to have a balance left for coinage of gold and subsidiary silver as well as—

Mr. PRESTON. Minor coin.

Mr. DOCKERY. As I understand, the Director is requested to send in a letter after he reviews the whole matter?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It looks to me like the figures given for the expenditure of 1895, \$12,000 expended under the act of 1890—it seems to me the pro rata is shown in those figures. The amount expended under one fund is \$68,892, expended for other purposes, and \$12,000 for that purpose.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If he sends a letter let him send a statement showing the amount he coined there, and then we can see.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask a question in reference to this mint; the gold deposits are very limited?

Mr. PRESTON. About \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. And in your judgment the silver has not much expense connected with the shipment?

Mr. PRESTON. I do not know there is any more than other points. There is a good deal of coinage which goes to Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and those points, and it is a little cheaper to ship for the requirements of that section from New Orleans than it would be from Philadelphia.

MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say on the item for wages of workmen and adjusters at Philadelphia? I see you ask for the same this year as last year. I presume your purpose is to do about the same work?

Mr. PRESTON. About the same.

The CHAIRMAN. How about your appropriation for 1895—is it all exhausted?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir. I have not the figures for 1895 with me.

The CHAIRMAN. And about 1896, thus far, what would the expenditures average?

Mr. PRESTON. About one-half.

The CHAIRMAN. You are running on the basis of using your entire appropriation, and you require a similar amount the next year?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; except there is one thing I would like to suggest and I would like to have done. Last year there was a reduction of wages of workmen and adjusters of \$18,000. It was too big a cut. I should have made the cut on the contingent expenses, and I would like to have the appropriation for wages increased from \$275,000 to \$285,000 and the appropriation for contingent expenses reduced from \$75,000 to \$65,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That seems fair. We can understand about the wages of the men; that means an increase resulting largely from work?

Mr. PRESTON. We are doing a good deal of work there, and heavy work. I am trying to rehabilitate—

The CHAIRMAN. You want to revise your estimate and make the appropriation for 1896 for wages for workmen \$285,000, and make the amount for incidental and contingent expenses \$65,000 instead of \$75,000?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do you coin anything under the Sherman Act there?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCALL. Could not you reduce this contingent fund below \$65,000?

Mr. PRESTON. Not very safely.

Mr. DOCKERY. Why do you ask for an increase from \$300 to \$500 for specimen coins and ores for the cabinet of the Mint?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, we have a cabinet there, and it is a very fine cabinet, and now and then there comes along a nice coin or specimen that they would like to add to it and we have not the money. That cabinet is historical.

Mr. MCCALL. Is that to purchase rare specimens of coins?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; we have a very fine cabinet there, and we have been for many years collecting.

Mr. DOCKERY. You say you are coining silver dollars there under the Sherman Act; to what extent?

Mr. PRESTON. Nine hundred thousand dollars a month now.

Mr. DOCKERY. Now you are paying the wages of workmen and adjusters and incidental expenses at the mint out of what funds?

Mr. PRESTON. We have to draw on the Sherman fund for a part of it.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do you do that now?

Mr. PRESTON. We have not as yet, but we will do it before we get through the balance of this year.

Mr. DOCKERY. I understand you will use \$285,000 for wages of workmen and adjusters and \$65,000 for incidental expenses for purposes other than the coinage under the Sherman Act?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir. We use part for coinage under the Sherman Act as far as we go; we must work them in to advantage; must use our force to every possible advantage that we can.

Mr. DOCKERY. During the last fiscal year did you use any part of the \$293,000 for wages of workmen and adjusters and any part of the \$75,000 for incidental expenses for coinage under the Sherman Act?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; some was used for it.

Mr. DOCKERY. How much?

Mr. PRESTON. I could not tell you exactly.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, you came in after we had begun the discussion of this question, which is of the same nature as the New Orleans mint. Now, if we are going to segregate that in the New Orleans mint it ought to be segregated here, too?

Mr. HEMENWAY. The letter he is to write to us ought to cover all the mints.

The CHAIRMAN. That is perfectly right.

Mr. DOCKERY. We have asked the Director to send in what is necessary under the Sherman Act and what is necessary for other purposes in connection with the New Orleans mint, and now we desire the same information in connection with the Philadelphia mint and covering all mints, if this condition exists elsewhere, because if we segregate one we ought to segregate the others.

The CHAIRMAN. Right in that connection, in sending your letter will you send it by messenger? Because we want to get it in the proper part of the testimony to-morrow morning, and we prefer you send it by messenger instead of by mail.

Mr. PRESTON. I will have to see the Secretary and confer with him and ascertain about what amount of silver dollars he proposes to make under the Sherman Act the next fiscal year; otherwise, I am all at sea on it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You could take the year previous as the basis of expenditure.

Mr. PRESTON. There are very few coined this year so far—about \$800,000.

Mr. DOCKERY. The information desired in your letter is this: We want you to strip these mints right down to the sum necessary for the ordinary coinage acts independent of the Sherman Act, and then make an estimate for the Sherman Act, independent both as to the New Orleans and Philadelphia mint and any other mint which may coin under the Sherman Act.

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. DOCKERY. For the mint at San Francisco what did you expend for 1895 for wages of workmen and adjusters?

Mr. PRESTON. One hundred and sixty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

Mr. DOCKERY. And how much up to date?

Mr. PRESTON. That is just about one-half.

Mr. DOCKERY. How about incidental expenses for 1895?

Mr. PRESTON. Thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars.

Mr. DOCKERY. And about half for 1896?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

ASSAY OFFICE AT BOISE CITY.

Mr. DOCKERY. Now, come to the assay office at Boise City.

Mr. PRESTON. They have dropped off the "city" in the Post-Office Directory, I see. The CHAIRMAN. You are running exactly the same business?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir. And the business is increasing, and we can not get along with less.

Mr. DOCKERY. You expended it all?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is the nearest to Cripple Creek?

Mr. PRESTON. No, sir. You will notice there is an increase there which is due to increased business.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do you think that is necessary?

Mr. PRESTON. The business increased \$400,000 last year, and will increase \$600,000 this year.

ASSAY OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE.

Mr. DOCKERY. For the assay office at Charlotte, N. C., you have done the same thing there. You have made the same subdivision as to Charlotte?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; the same subdivision.

Mr. DOCKERY. And need all of it?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir. The sum total is the same.

ASSAY OFFICE AT HELENA.

The CHAIRMAN. For Helena, Mont., you ask for the same?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you spent it all?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; I can not get along with any less.

ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK.

Mr. DOCKERY. The next item is the assay office at New York.

Mr. PRESTON. And we want every penny of that.

Mr. DOCKERY. Have you spent it all?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. Why do you put in under wages of workmen the words "and messengers"?

Mr. PRESTON. They have to have messengers there. There are two messengers and we have to have them.

Mr. MCCALL. There are two already?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. What are you paying them?

Mr. PRESTON. I do not remember the exact compensation. They are necessarily men we have to trust with money.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you have two messengers at the assay office and they want a third?

Mr. PRESTON. No, sir; I do not think they ask for a third. I simply make it plural.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you not put the messengers up in the body of the bill for the assay office at New York, independent of wages of workmen?

Mr. PRESTON. We paid out of that appropriation right along, and I simply want a distinct appropriation. The accounting officers raised the question whether we had the right to pay a messenger from the wages of workmen, and I simply want that put in there to get it straight.

Mr. ROBERTSON. It is not an increase in the appropriation then?

Mr. PRESTON. No, sir; not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. It is suggested that you had better send a letter as to what you pay these two messengers so we may know, and then we can make a distinction from the wages of workmen and messengers.

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For contingent and incidental expenses I see you estimate about the same.

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. You want all of that?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it all expended?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; very little margin left.

ASSAY OFFICE AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. DOCKERY. For St. Louis I see you make a reduction?

Mr. PRESTON. We did not spend our money last year.

Mr. DOCKERY. I am not objecting.

Mr. PRESTON. I know that, Mr. Dockery.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you make a reduction there?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, sir; there is a little reduction.

Mr. DOCKERY. Let me ask you one general question: What do you pay these workmen?

Mr. PRESTON. Well, that depends upon the character of the work they do. We have skilled workmen and some of them we pay \$5 or \$6 a day because of their skill in their particular line.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do you pay any salaries out of the incidental and contingent expenses for the several mints?

Mr. PRESTON. No, sir; not a dollar.

Mr. DOCKERY. The wages of the workmen range from what point to what point?

Mr. PRESTON. Some of the—there is one at San Francisco ranging as high as \$7.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the average wages in the community will govern the wages somewhat the same as at a navy-yard?

Mr. PRESTON. That is what the law says.

Mr. DOCKERY. What is the maximum and minimum?

Mr. PRESTON. We pay on the average about \$3 to \$3.25 a day, taking the general average.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1896.

Hon. H. H. BINGHAM,

Chairman Subcommittee Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount of appropriations that will be necessary at the several mints for the coinage of silver dollars from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890,

for the fiscal year 1897. I would state that the balance of such bullion on hand and the coining value of the same at the several mints is as follows:

Mint.	Fine ounces.	Coining value
Philadelphia.....	118,896,659.69	\$153,724,974
San Francisco.....	10,864,010.50	14,046,397
New Orleans.....	7,304,219.26	9,443,829
Carson.....	574,409.91	742,672
Total.....	137,639,299.36	177,957,881

Silver dollars are now being coined at the mints monthly, as follows:

Philadelphia.....	\$900,000
New Orleans.....	600,000
San Francisco.....	100,000

From the foregoing statements it will be seen that the stock of silver bullion now on hand at the mint at New Orleans, at the present rate of coinage of silver dollars, would keep the mint running for about nineteen months, after which it would be necessary, if the coinage of silver dollars were continued at that mint, to transport bullion from the mint at Philadelphia, the cost of which, under the present contract express rates, would be about \$5 per thousand ounces.

I estimate that the cost of coining silver dollars at the mints, when run to their maximum capacity, to be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per piece. At this rate, it would require for the mint at New Orleans a specific appropriation for wages of workmen and contingent expenses of \$90,000 for the next fiscal year. At the present rate of the coinage of silver dollars at the mint at Philadelphia, the coinage would aggregate \$10,800,000 during the year, and would require a specific appropriation for that purpose of \$162,000, while at the mint at San Francisco, if the coinage of silver dollars were continued at the present rate, it would require an appropriation of \$18,000 for that purpose.

As stated to-day, before the committee, the number of silver dollars to be coined from the uncoined bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, is discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury, and if he should direct the coinage of a larger amount than above enumerated, it would require additional sums to be appropriated.

Respectfully, yours,

R. E. PRESTON,
Director of the Mint.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1896.

HON. H. H. BINGHAM,
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In reply to your telegram, stating that the committee desire that I revise the estimate of the amounts submitted for each mint, reducing the same to the sums necessary for the ordinary coinage, exclusive of any operations under the act of 1890, I would respectfully state that the estimates heretofore submitted can not be safely reduced. I inclose herewith, for the information of the committee, a statement showing the coinage of the mints for the first six months of the current fiscal year, from which it will be seen that the coinage of gold amounted to \$36,354,917.50; the silver coinage, consisting exclusively of subsidiary silver, to \$2,583,927.50; the minor coinage, which is limited by law to the mint at Philadelphia, to \$403,251, making a total of \$39,342,096.

The following statement will exhibit the amount expended from the appropriation of wages of workmen and contingent expenses of the coinage mints from July 1 to December 31, 1895:

Institutions.	Wages, expenditures, July to December.	Contingent expenditures, July to December.
Philadelphia.....	\$144,451.40	\$21,232.63
San Francisco.....	66,037.75	15,980.42
New Orleans.....	32,578.14	3,501.57

The small amount expended at the New Orleans mint from both the appropriation for wages of workmen and contingent expenses is due to the fact that the coinage operations were suspended at that institution on the 1st of November last, and all employees whose services could be spared were furloughed without pay.

The deposits of gold at the mints are increasing, and will continue to do so. This will necessitate an increased coinage of gold; but how much, it is impossible at present to estimate.

There is also a large amount of worn subsidiary silver coin as well as worn and uncurrent minor coin in the Treasury which should be recoined. The expenses for labor and materials incident to the recoinage of it will be paid from the regular mint appropriations. It has always been the desire of the department to avoid as far as possible making any deficiency appropriations necessary, and heretofore the advances made from the appropriations contained in the acts of February 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890, for the coinage of silver dollars has only been to such an extent as was absolutely necessary to make the coinage required, and whenever the coinage of silver dollars has been suspended at any one of the mints, in no instance has an advance been made from either of the appropriations above mentioned.

Respectfully, yours,

R. E. PRESTON,
Director of the Mint.

Coinage by the mints of the United States for the six months ended December 31, 1895.

Description.	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.		New Orleans.		Total.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold coinage...	1,659,591	\$23,454,917.50	717,750	\$12,900,000			3,377,341	\$36,354,917.50
Silver coinage	5,181,978	1,605,927.50	380,000	115,000	2,642,000	\$863,000	8,183,978	2,583,927.50
Minor coinage	26,873,700	403,251.00					26,873,700	403,251.00
Total...	33,715,269	23,464,096.00	1,077,750	13,015,000	2,642,000	863,000	37,435,019	39,342,096.00

In addition to the above there were coined at the Philadelphia mint 500,000 20-cent pieces (\$100,000) for the Government of Ecuador.

[Telegram.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 6, 1896.*

To Hon. H. H. BINGHAM:

Under the head of New York assay office the words "and messenger" should be stricken out, as I find upon examination of the records that I was in error in stating that messengers were employed there.

R. E. PRESTON,
Director of the Mint.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE A. HOWARD, AUDITOR FOR POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand, under your reorganization scheme you have been in operation about a year in the adaptation and relation of your force to the new work?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir; something more than a year for a portion of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it been most satisfactory in its working results?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir; I think it has improved the work of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department.

The CHAIRMAN. And your work is nearly up?

Mr. HOWARD. It is up to date. I will qualify that by stating that the six months of money orders is not up, but that is part of the work that can always be brought up to date in case of necessity, in the case of any particular postmaster or late postmaster, and in three months from now it will be entirely up.

The CHAIRMAN. You were in office under the preceding method of administration?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir; I went into the office—

The CHAIRMAN. Then the statement you make to us is the result of your comparison between the old method and the new method?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir. A part of the old method has been carried on; the six months of which I spoke is a part of the old method. I went into the office in April, 1894, and the work at that time was, in round numbers, two years in arrears; some

of it much more than that, I remember, and that has been brought up under the old system, and the work has gone on under the old system; but in regard to the new system, every feature of it was put in operation last July; the last feature of it put in operation was checking the money orders by the coupons.

Mr. DOCKERY. I would be glad if the Auditor would state very briefly, for the information of the committee, the system of checking by coupons; he has them here, and I will get him to state it as concisely as he can.

Mr. HOWARD. I have not thought over any particular statement to make and I do not know I can make it very clear in a brief statement. But here is the money order complete [exhibiting same]. This general blank is familiar, doubtless. This is the coupon, here on this order. The order is No. 56 and this coupon is No. 56 and this portion is the advice No. 56, all numbered, you see. Now, if you go to the post-office and get a money order, the first thing the postmaster does is to have an application made out. Suppose it is a money order for \$50. This blank form is for a limited office, which only issues to the extent of \$5, which takes the place of the postal note. I have here one or two blanks. There is the regular order for \$100. It may be issued for as much as \$100. Now, say you want to get a \$100 order and you make application for \$100 and the postmaster fills up that advice. This post-office, at which you get the order, is Hazelhurst, Wis. He fills up the advice and mails this advice to the office on which the order is to be drawn. He then fills up the order and tears it for \$100. In that case he would tear off the advice and that goes to the post-office.

Now, here is the order for \$100. It has one hundred on the margin and is filled in for \$100. Now, when he mails this statement to me he sends that coupon in the statement that he sends. Then I check these coupons against the entries on the statement. Now, if it was for some other sum of money, say for \$99, the margin would show \$99 and would be written in \$99 on the face, and if this was changed at all it would have to reduce the amount if there is any attempt at fraud or perjury. That is a great advantage, for formerly when the amount was written in in this corner, very frequently with acids and by other means the paying postmaster would take that out and credit himself with a larger amount. That is the advantage of that. Now this would go in for \$99. We can check the coupon. Suppose we wanted one for \$4.80. Here is an order for \$4.80. This coupon would come in for that amount, and on the back, by a system that one of the clerks in the office invented, it would read just the same figures, showing \$4.80 on the back.

The CHAIRMAN. You change the figures a little?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir; we drop the figures.

The CHAIRMAN. You check that against the statement he sends?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir; he sends in a package of coupons of the orders he issues. If it is a monthly office, a small office, he would send in the coupons for orders issued for a month. In a large office he would send in all issued in two weeks, and at still larger offices would send in those issued in one week. Now, I want to call the attention of the committee to the bulk of business that is done in this work. Here are the statements of Chicago for one week [exhibiting package]. Those are simply the statements, and the orders which correspond to these weigh 300 pounds. There is just simply one week's work.

Mr. McCALL. I have heard a question raised as to the system there. Now, suppose that in writing this order making this application or this advice, suppose you should write and cut off \$4.90 or \$4.50, and on the face of the order the postmaster should write \$5, and you send this order to the postmaster for \$5. This man gets the order and he sends these coupons to the office. He writes this application \$4.50, the same as on the margin here, and he would send this in to your office and this coupon comes to you \$4.50—you understand this is \$5 here, and this is for \$5? [Illustrating.]

Mr. HOWARD. And this is cut \$4.50.

Mr. McCALL. Now, the question is, you say when this coupon comes to your office you settle by checking against it?

Mr. HOWARD. No, sir; we have this order. This order comes written for \$5, and the margin shows it is only \$4.50. Then we take it out and it is compared, and we get the coupon that corresponds and match them.

Mr. McCALL. How long do you keep these coupons on hand?

Mr. HOWARD. We do not retain them after checking.

Mr. McCALL. And they are checked as soon as the advice comes in?

Mr. HOWARD. The advice never comes to us. It goes to the paying postmaster.

Mr. McCALL. He pays the money on the advice?

Mr. HOWARD. No, sir; on the order.

Mr. McCALL. A postmaster will send coupons for the amount he has taken in at the same time he sends you the orders which are paid, and you settle his account by the orders paid and the orders sold?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCALL. Then you are through with the coupons?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, if there is no error in it.

Mr. McCALL. How can you tell where there is an error unless this comes in. If you settle his account before the order comes in, from which the coupons are detached, how can you tell whether it agrees with it or not?

Mr. HOWARD. In that case we have the discrepancy between the margin of the order and what is written on the face of the order.

Mr. McCALL. You do not get my point?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir, I do; we have a discrepancy between the margin of the order and the face. Now if there is that discrepancy and the coupon agrees with the amount of money in the issuing office, why we have to compare that with the paying office.

Mr. McCALL. I might be postmaster at Washington, and you come in and I sell you an order for \$5. There is an advice on the postmaster at my home, Lexington, Tenn. That advice goes to him and this order comes to him, and this coupon is sent to your office. At the end of the week I, as postmaster at Washington, make a settlement at your Department, and I send in these coupons for the amount I have sold and the orders I have paid coming to me from other offices. You take the orders I have paid and you take the coupons I have sold and you settle my accounts at once.

Mr. HOWARD. Yes.

Mr. McCALL. Then I understand that these coupons are destroyed after their settlement. Two months afterwards this order I have sold comes in, and there is a discrepancy between the face and the margin. Now, how can you compare that order with the coupon if it is destroyed?

Mr. HOWARD. I can not do it. This is drawn on Lexington, Tenn., and Lexington, Tenn., sends in an order, and the coupon shows \$4.50 and the face of the order shows \$5. It is paid at Washington, and we get the Washington statement and see what he credits himself with.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You have a record there?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCALL. Does not that induce the postmaster of Washington to make no record, knowing this coupon is destroyed?

Mr. HOWARD. Not at all. If we have got the record of the postmaster at Lexington, Tenn., that they have paid this order for \$5, and we have got a record of the Washington City postmaster that he issued it at \$4.50, and now we correct him.

Mr. McCALL. But in regard to the record of the postmaster at Washington, if he undertakes to rob the Government he will make that show like the order was?

Mr. HOWARD. He can not make it show that way.

Mr. McCALL. He will say it is a mistake, and correct that mistake, and that is one of the difficulties, and if not caught he will rob the Government?

Mr. HOWARD. He can not rob the Government. If he has cut that \$4.50 and written \$5 that is an error and we will catch it at once, and we compare it with the Washington statement.

Mr. McCALL. But still, would not your system be improved if you retain these coupons until these orders came in?

Mr. HOWARD. If you saw the volume of work you would see at once it is impossible. It is impossible to do that with such a vast quantity as we have.

Mr. DOCKERY. You have got in his statement No. 61 charged against him \$4.50, and when you go to Lexington the No. 61 is \$5?

Mr. HOWARD. But he pays \$5 at Lexington, and the Washington postmaster has charged himself with only \$4.50, so when the order comes in from Lexington we compare that order with the statement sent in by the Washington office because there is a discrepancy between the margin of the order and the face of the order. You understand that?

Mr. McCALL. But where is the thing by which you judge a busy man is properly performing his duty or not after that coupon is destroyed?

Mr. HOWARD. If he has made an error we catch it when the order comes in, but under the old system we could never catch him until the order came in.

Mr. McCALL. Is it not a fact there was at the Chicago post-office 600 such errors—

Mr. HOWARD. There are a good many errors, but we catch them all.

Mr. McCALL. Is it not a fact that errors of small amounts as 5 cents were liable to be overlooked and—

Mr. HOWARD. No, sir; never, nor for even 1 cent. There is no error that comes in that we do not look to. I have here one of 1 cent which I can show you.

Mr. McCALL. I think the system of destroying the coupons leaves the Department subject to be robbed by designing postmasters.

Mr. HOWARD. You are in error about that, because there is no possibility of his robbing. If there is a discrepancy between the coupon and the face of the order we catch it in every case.

Mr. McCALL. There is another system now. A man issues this order and it goes

to my friend at Lexington, and he in collusion with the postmaster decide they will rob the Government of some money and he states to the postmaster he has lost the order. There is a certificate of the loss sent back and he issues a duplicate and he goes down and is paid and comes back and the accounts are settled. These orders, I understand, are good for a year?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir; they are good forever, but after twelve months they have to be paid by warrant.

Mr. MCCALL. In the course of eight or ten months I turn up with my order which was not lost and he pays it. Now, that comes to the Department here, and what have you to show in regard to it?

Mr. HOWARD. These orders that come in are assorted and arranged numerically in the issuing office, and if a duplicate is issued it comes right with the original. The duplicate has to be the same number and we catch every one of them.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You have a record that this order of a certain number has been paid?

Mr. HOWARD. We have the order itself on file. Every order issued in the United States.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You keep that?

Mr. HOWARD. For ten years. But the coupons are destroyed and the impression which you have with regard to any possibility of fraud for the reason that these coupons are not preserved is erroneous, and I could demonstrate it more clearly than I have in any examination before the committee if you would come to my office and go through it.

Mr. MCCALL. I have seen some of these. Now suppose the amount for which the order sold was \$100 and the coupon shows that it was for \$50 torn off that section, do you regard that as a mistake or an attempt to rob the Government? That is the point I am making. The postmaster says if you catch up with him that that is a mistake.

Mr. HOWARD. He may make a mistake, but if he does make a mistake there is no reason why he should be arraigned for fraud; and where there is evidence of fraud we invariably put it in the hands of an inspector and have him arrested.

The CHAIRMAN. Right in that connection, what is the record of frauds in this respect?

Mr. HOWARD. I have only one clear case of fraud since adopting the coupon system—that is, any attempt at fraud in connection with the coupons; that is of pasting on the coupon, making the coupon for a less amount and issuing an order for a greater amount—and that was a short time since. We caught a man in the New York branch office L station, New York City. We caught that man on Friday afternoon and had him in the hands of the authorities on Monday afternoon.

Mr. DOCKERY. And under the old system it would take about two years?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCALL. The objection I have is, the accounts of the postmaster who sells that order are never settled by bringing the order and the coupon together.

Mr. HOWARD. They are brought together if there is any case of fraud.

Mr. MCCALL. How can you, if the coupon is destroyed?

Mr. HOWARD. If there is anything erroneous either in the coupons or the order we bring them in comparison with the statement of the issuing office.

Mr. MCCALL. You bring them in comparison with the statement, but not with the order; you never bring the order and coupon together?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes; in hundreds of cases.

Mr. MCCALL. I understood awhile ago that a postmaster sent in his coupons of, for instance, what he sells this week, together with the orders he pays this week, and his accounts are checked up by those and settled immediately, and the coupons are destroyed.

Mr. HOWARD. They are, except where there is a discrepancy between the amount in the coupon and the amount of money entered in the issued order.

Mr. MCCALL. You have got the issued order back then?

Mr. HOWARD. In the statement of orders issued.

Mr. MCCALL. That places it in the hands of the postmaster and gives him an opportunity to make the statement correspond with the coupons, knowing the order will not get back there.

Mr. HOWARD. The order gets back and we compare it with the statement. We are just going over the same ground exactly.

Mr. MCCALL. Certainly, and the statement and order may exactly agree, but the coupon itself will be destroyed?

Mr. HOWARD. If the coupon is different from the amount written in the face of the order, the office must have paid more than the coupon called for, and—

Mr. HEMENWAY. In sending in the coupons, do they send along a statement of the orders issued?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Under the old law, before this change, they simply sent in a statement with no coupons attached?

Mr. HOWARD. There was no coupon to check up the original order.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Under the original law a fellow could go to the office and write an application for a money order and the postmaster would take the application and issue an order and then record the application in a book, and at the end of the week he would send in a statement. Now he sends in a statement and accompanies the statement with these coupons?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir; all we do is to check up there the original order, and after the orders all came in months afterwards and were arranged numerically by offices, we went to the issuing offices and checked by those original orders. That is all we did. Now, if there is an error, that error is checked against the original statement as well as the coupon checked against it.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been no conviction under this system of frauds on the part of postmasters, has there?

Mr. HOWARD. There has been no conviction because there have been no arrests on the question of coupons since it was begun, except in the instance I cited of the New York man.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that a postmaster?

Mr. HOWARD. No, sir; he was a money-order clerk in the station; he was not a postmaster.

Mr. MCCALL. You stated, as I understood you, there were about 600 errors in Chicago—

Mr. HOWARD. You stated that; I did not. I do not know how many; but there have been a good many, doubtless.

Mr. MCCALL. Would the proportion be as great of errors committed by offices throughout the country, in proportion to the volume of business done, as at Chicago?

Mr. HOWARD. In answer to that I will say this: In introducing this new system a great many postmasters are slow to learn how to cut these coupons, and many errors are just mistakes; they are not errors in the sense of attempting fraud. They are simply errors in clipping, and when we come to put the two statements together, and they are compared, we find there is no discrepancy.

Mr. MCCALL. You can see it will be safer for the Government to identify the coupon and the original order so as to compare the two before either one was destroyed.

Mr. HOWARD. It might, possibly, but if you were to attempt it in our office you would have to have 1,000 people there instead of 500.

Mr. MCCALL. How much has the force been reduced under the new system?

Mr. HOWARD. It has not been reduced at all, for the reason that the force has been engaged in catching up with the arrears of two years. There is an immense volume, and I would be very glad, as you exhibit an interest in the matter, if you would come down there and go through the office and see the volume of work and vast amount of work we have going on there and how it accumulates, and you will recognize the fact that it takes a good many people to handle it.

Mr. MCCALL. Is this checking and assorting all up of the last quarter of this current year?

Mr. HOWARD. It is not entirely up, and it is impossible to be up, for this reason: The statements for the month, of course, can not come in until after the close of that month, and the statement for December did not come in until along in the month of January; and my rule has been to get up each quarter, get the inspectors and inspect the paid orders by the end of the next month after the end of the quarter. That is, for the December quarter we would be through the inspection on the 1st of February, and then after that the assorting and numbering has to be completed, and the assorting is going on all the time as the orders come in; but the numbering can not commence until the last order comes in.

Mr. MCCALL. Has the first quarter of this fiscal year been completed?

Mr. HOWARD. The assortment of the first quarter of the fiscal year is not completed.

Mr. MCCALL. Has that been touched at all?

Mr. HOWARD. It has not, for this reason: I experimented by attempting to assort the orders by offices of payment instead of the offices of issue, and I found it did not work, because we can not refer to them so easily, and we have gone on to the next quarter, which we are working on now, and—

The CHAIRMAN. You are working on the second quarter?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCALL. And the work for the last fiscal year is complete?

Mr. HOWARD. The assortment is complete; everything is complete in the way of assortment, except what I spoke of first—the six months checking up of the old work.

Mr. MCCALL. The question presented itself to my mind was the point of probable robbery on the part of designing postmasters and fellows on the outside, by settling postmasters' accounts only by the statements and coupons and keeping the order out in the hands of the purchaser.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you understand there has been fraud in connection with it?

Mr. HOWARD. I can not say I do. Formerly we had nothing but the order to check against the statement of the issuing postmaster. We check now by the coupons. If there is an error in the coupon we preserve the order and check that against the statement of the issuing postmaster.

Here is a little matter which, just as a matter of curiosity, I would like to call the attention of the committee to as to how they attempt to defraud. Here is the clerk at Vallejo, Cal., who drew an order in October last for \$100 on the postmaster at Freeport, Kans., and the man who drew—the payee—is named George H. Cole. He drew on Freeport, Kans., and he doubtless wrote to that postmaster he would not be there to cash that order, and please give him one for the amount less the fee on the post-office at Berkeley, Cal., which the postmaster did for \$9.68; and he wrote, no doubt, to that postmaster that he wanted it paid at Vallejo, and he had that postmaster at Berkeley draw an order on Vallejo for \$99.38; so that it run around in a circle and got back to him.

Mr. MCCALL. And that question we are on suggested the possibility of a man holding an order stating that he had lost it and getting a duplicate and that being settled, six months afterwards the original order is paid. Now, if that comes to the office, what is there about it to suggest irregularity about that order?

Mr. HOWARD. Nothing except bringing the duplicate right alongside the order, putting it right on the same thing. Suppose this order is No. 5708, the duplicate would be No. 5708, and we would catch it.

Mr. MCCALL. You do not get my idea. Here is an order which may stay out six months, and there is no irregularity on the face of the order, and there is nothing to show a duplicate has been issued and—

Mr. HOWARD. It would be laid on top of the duplicate. If the duplicate was paid first, when the original came in it would be laid right on the duplicate.

Mr. MCCALL. If the assortment is already done?

Mr. HOWARD. It is put in the file where it belongs.

Mr. MCCALL. What would call your attention to the fact to look it up and see whether there had been a duplicate issued?

Mr. HOWARD. Here is a package of orders on Berkeley, Cal., and the orders for November have been arranged for Berkeley, Cal. Now a duplicate has been paid and that is numbered 5708, and it is all arranged, and if the original came in it would be put right on the duplicate.

Mr. MCCALL. Do you look through the whole files?

Mr. HOWARD. No, sir; they are arranged by numbers in the packages, and it will go right on top of it.

Mr. MCCALL. Do you have separate places to put each order?

Mr. HOWARD. No, sir; we have a package of them arranged according to numbers, beginning with number 1.

Mr. MCCALL. If a number comes in between 500 and 1000, for instance, a man goes to the package and slips—

Mr. HOWARD. No, sir; he has to put it exactly where it belongs, and if it is 5708 it follows 5707 and preceeds 5709; so he finds the duplicate.

Mr. MCCALL. That has been paid and the account is settled?

Mr. HOWARD. If it is in there it has been paid and he checks that up and sends to the postmaster and asks him to account for that duplicate.

Mr. MCCALL. And the paying postmaster pays over the amount?

Mr. HOWARD. We make whoever may be at fault pay.

Mr. MCCALL. How could he be held responsible for it if a man said he had lost the order and he issued a duplicate, and six months afterwards the original came up and was paid?

Mr. HOWARD. We have got the duplicate here and we send it to him saying he has done so, and send him the original, too.

I have got a good many things here to show the committee if the committee had time to look at them. There is one thing I have not stated, and I know of some criticism that has been made, and that is the possibility of pasting these, as in the case of the fellow at New York. We take out all of those that are pasted. Here comes an order from Lexington, Tenn., which the postmaster down there has pasted on Philadelphia. He has pasted it and made the amount less in the coupon, and we see that is pasted, and we just simply send a circular to the postmaster at Philadelphia, asking him please to give us the amount he has paid on that order, and if it has not come to him to please send the amount the advice stated, and here are the replies coming back in every one of those cases, which shows the postmaster has simply pasted, because in cutting the amount he has made an error and wanted to make this coupon correct. He had discovered the error and then he had to paste it on.

Mr. DOCKERY. Under the old system the postmaster charged anything he wanted and there was no way of detecting until the account was audited by the orders actually issued, and of course that necessarily involved a great length of time because many orders would be out one or two months, or one or two years?

Mr. HOWARD. There is one question Mr. McCall asked I did not exactly complete a reply to, and that was the length of time that was absolutely necessary under the old system. That is this. We are now settling the quarter ending December 31. We have just got through the checking system in the inspection division of the paid orders, and of course all during the quarters the orders are inspected and sent down and assorted by offices. They are first assorted into States, and then assorted by offices. Here we are in February, and we have just got that part finished. After that is done, they have to be arranged numerically by offices, and they have to be numbered and arranged by numbers for that quarter. Well, that would take a good deal of time, it will take at least a month to two months to number them, so that will be the first of April before we get these orders in the statements for the quarter ending December 31, and check against those statements. Now, under the old system, we could not before April or May, or more likely June, check those paid orders against the statements; you just can not arrange them and get them ready. Now, in this coupon system every order issued is noted.

The issuing postmaster sends in something to show for the order which he issues. A great many orders are lost, and they might be issued—for instance, say he issues an order for \$100, and he writes in his statement \$50, and that order is lost. Then we credit the cash account that much. There is no way of correcting that \$50, because there is nothing in the world to show; the order is gone. There is nothing on the paying postmaster—there is no order there—no order comes in, and that postmaster makes \$50; that is, the issuing postmaster. There is a great advantage in that, because thousands upon thousands of orders are lost out of the millions issued.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What is the amount the Government makes a year by lost money orders?

Mr. HOWARD. I can not answer that question. We attempted to get up some method of determining the exact amount outstanding of money orders unpaid, but we never have been able to do it because so many postmasters draw on other offices. For instance, they draw on Lebanon, Tenn., and send advices to that, and the order goes to Lebanon, Pa., and there are so many errors we could not get at it accurately. I would say we paid out of the money-order fund we deposited to the credit of the appropriation at one time \$1,250,000, and we have deposited lately over \$500,000.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I know the Government is ahead about \$700,000.

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir; out of that fund. However, the fund does not increase as rapidly as it used to.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This is the only sum you know which has gone in under the money-order system?

Mr. HOWARD. There is a large sum kept by the assistant treasurer of New York. It is just like a bank; there has to be a sum of money kept there, because the European balances are immense against New York; so many servants and laborers in this country send money home to their friends in the Old Country, and of course as these balances are drawn on them they have got to have a large sum of money to the credit of the money-order business out of which to pay, and for that reason there is more money kept in the hands of the assistant treasurer than needed. We keep as much as half a million dollars, and that money might otherwise be turned into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we have given you a full hearing, if the gentlemen are satisfied.

Mr. HOWARD. I wish you would come down, Mr. McCall, and I would be very glad to see you there.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for 1897 is the same as the appropriation for 1896?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Up to date, what is the average disbursement of your appropriation for 1896?

Mr. HOWARD. I suppose the pro rata amount, sir, for that period.

The CHAIRMAN. You are running upon a basis of a complete and full expenditure of the appropriation?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How about your appropriation for 1895, was all that expended?

Mr. HOWARD. I presume there might be some portion lapse on account of intervals between the appointment of clerks, or something of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be merely incidental?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you see your way clear to make any reduction in the proposed estimate for 1897?

Mr. HOWARD. In answer, I will say this—

The CHAIRMAN. All of this work is nearly up?

Mr. HOWARD. I will be very glad if you will give me an opportunity of conferring with the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to that.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is very wise to do that.

Mr. HOWARD. I do not like to assume any authority of that kind before the committee without he would sanction it.

The CHAIRMAN. The back work has evidently taken a large amount of your appropriation?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir; it has taken considerable of it. I will say they gave me a little fund of \$8,000 as an extra fund last year, and I absorbed this in this back work.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you do that and send us a statement?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir. I will say this, that the amount of money, as you know, is immense that is involved in the handling by postmasters in issuing and in paying these orders, something over \$300,000,000, and it depends entirely upon the accuracy there in the way of checking as to preventing loss to the Government, and possibly in some cases loss to the postmasters, and I really need more efficient people in some branches than I have. I do not want any increase—I am not after that, and I do not suggest any—but if I suggest any change at all I will make it inside of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in regard to the additional force for bringing up the work of assorting?

Mr. HOWARD. I do not ask anything; I had \$8,000 last year, but I do not care for that this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Then your estimates for the present year are \$517,540 and \$50,100?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir; those figures are correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you are going to look into this and see if you can reduce it?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes, sir. There is one matter, and that is this: If this committee sees fit I will be very glad if you give authority to the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Treasury to destroy a year or two more of the orders, for they have been increasing there in number, and the cellar we had to store them in is full, and our building is getting very full. We are now, under the law, authorized to destroy them after ten years, and I believe if you will reduce it to seven years it will be no loss to the Government. We very rarely have them called for after five years. I will say this, too, in connection with the cellar which was rented. I was at that time chief clerk of the Post-Office Department, and there was an exigency which required the stuff to be taken from the Busch Building immediately to preserve the safety of the building, and we rented this cellar, and we pay very heavy rent for it, and I think half the rent paid for that cellar is enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you address a communication to the Postmaster-General and let him send us a letter.

Mr. HOWARD. Very well.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. R. M. COUSAR, DEPUTY AUDITOR FOR TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. It appears in the Book of Estimates, on page 97, that you ask for \$143,900 with an appropriation for 1896 of \$134,600. Now, the direct inquiry is, why do you not drop the clerks whom you are allowed under the income-tax law?

Mr. COUSAR. Well, in answer to that inquiry I make this statement: That the increased force for the income-tax clerks, as well as the increased force on account of the reorganization of the Treasury Department, was a leap rather in the dark, and the Auditor really did not know how much increased force he would need. Now we find after the change under the Dockery law that it increased the work really more than we had anticipated.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the reorganization of the Treasury?

Mr. COUSAR. I mean the increase of work in our office was a little more than we anticipated, perhaps, but the practical thing was a law requiring the manifests of all vessels to be sent to the Treasury Department, and required invoices especially to be sent to the Auditor for examination.

The CHAIRMAN. That was the reorganization law?

Mr. COUSAR. No, sir. That was done July 1 last; you remember that provision. Now, the Auditor made a very close estimate before going on in that matter—the very closest estimate possible—because it was entirely new work. There was nothing to go by, no guide in making this estimate. He finds that the estimate for the number of clerks necessary to do that work was entirely too small. That is true; we can not possibly do that without additional clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask what, to do that work?

Mr. COUSAR. We ask for the same force, because we have at least these clerks and we find that we can not get along and do that work with less force than we have. It is on account of the liquidating of manifests, etc.

Mr. DOCKERY. Now, as I understand this situation, the Treasury Department rec-

ommended the enactment of this law to keep a check on ports of entry where there were no naval officers to liquidate manifests, and under that suggested recommendation it was enacted into law as requested by you and provided a force of clerks whose salaries amounted to \$9,300. That in no wise related to the law for the reorganization of the Treasury Department?

Mr. COUSAR. No, sir; that is manifest work.

Mr. DOCKERY. In addition to that we gave you a force of clerks whose salaries amount to \$18,200, for the income-tax work.

Mr. COUSAR. I think it is less than that.

The CHAIRMAN. Here it is right in front of me. We gave you clerks whose salaries amounted to \$18,200, to audit the income tax. Now, the Supreme Court has decided that law unconstitutional, and now it seems that the Auditor comes in and asks that these clerks provided for the auditing of the income tax be retained on that force in connection with the liquidation of the manifests of vessels.

Mr. COUSAR. Manifests and invoices.

Mr. DOCKERY. And it was not in connection with the reorganization of the Treasury?

Mr. COUSAR. Not the reorganization—we had allowed sufficient force for the reorganization.

Mr. DOCKERY. The question arises, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, what is the proper clerical force to give the Auditor to provide for liquidation of manifests of vessels? That is the issue.

Mr. COUSAR. We have had nearly all the time fifteen low grade clerks on that work—almost the whole time. As a matter of fact, just recently I have taken several of these clerks and put them helping on the invoices in order to bring that back work up. We have had about fifteen generally on that work. We have got twelve now on the manifest work.

Mr. DOCKERY. Then you state now that your estimate for \$9,300 for clerks was an error—an underestimate.

Mr. COUSAR. Yes, sir. The principal underestimate was for the manifest and invoices. You see the Auditor has always attended to these matters, and I did not know exactly how to divide his estimates as to the entries and invoices, and I do not remember the exact number; but it is in connection with the invoices and liquidation of manifests, especially in connection with the manifests and the invoices which go far beyond anything we had expected it would go, and we think the work must be kept up.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me, in connection with the determination of this issue as to what force will be necessary to liquidate these manifests of vessels, it is necessary to know exactly how this estimate was made and what work has been done by these clerks?

Mr. COUSAR. Let me show you one entry, an invoice, and show what they do with the entries and invoices.

Mr. DOCKERY. And also we ought to know what information the Department has as to the practical operations of this.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Whether the law itself is efficacious.

Mr. COUSAR. As to the practical operation it is just this; that before this requirement, as is well understood, we had no check on the collector at all. He could turn loose a bill of goods and the Auditor of the Treasury Department had no evidence he had collected the duties. There was no report made to us, no check on the collector. Now, it is utterly impossible, except smuggled goods, for a bill of goods which comes in in any way for the collector to release the goods without collecting. The question as to whether they should be kept, I do not think there is any doubt about it.

Mr. DOCKERY. We want the opinion of the Department on it.

Mr. COUSAR. I do not think there is any question about the value of the work. Now, as to the actual work on this, I have brought with me this morning just as an example—of course this is larger than the average—the average invoice is about 31½ lines. Here is an entry made by Marshall, Field & Co., of Chicago, an invoice accompanying the entry, showing what the clerks have to go through [exhibiting same]. There were 29,740 entries we got in one month, and accompanying these invoices were papers, invoices mainly, and a few other papers amounting to 41,721, and the average number of lines on the invoices were 31½. That is an immense number of papers for nine clerks to do that work. Nine clerks can not do it, and I have to-day sixteen clerks at work on that work, just that part of that work. It is utterly impossible for nine clerks to do it. We are a little behind on that particular branch of work now; that is the only thing that is not exactly up to date, and I have about sixteen clerks on it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is seven more than we gave you for the current year?

Mr. COUSAR. We have the clerks because we utilize the income-tax clerks. We had an estimate for nine \$1,800 clerks, and they were there too. There is no separate estimate for them, and I think in the Auditor's argument before the committee that was what he thought would do. I know that was the number of clerks he told me that

could do the work, but it can not be done. You see these papers and see what the clerks really have to do.

The CHAIRMAN. We understand a clerk has to do clerical work, and a multiplicity of papers signifies nothing.

Mr. COUSAR. Yes; they do.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give us a letter stating the number of employees or clerks who are now employed on this manifest work, as well as their compensation?

Mr. COUSAR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the amount of work done?

Mr. COUSAR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And as to the matter of income tax, of course we drop that out.

Mr. COUSAR. Gentlemen, I just have this to say. If you take this appropriation of the income tax away from us we can not do this entry and invoice work; we can not keep it up, and I want that to be plainly understood.

The CHAIRMAN. I asked you to give us a statement of the number of men employed on your manifest work, together with their compensation and the amount of work that they have done, and then we can determine what force to give you.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

STATEMENT OF MR. THOMAS HOLCOMB, AUDITOR FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HOLCOMB. I ask for one increase, and I made application to the Secretary and he indorsed it.

The CHAIRMAN. Your other items are the same as the present year?

Mr. HOLCOMB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you ask for an increase?

Mr. HOLCOMB. Yes, sir; I did not ask for it as I probably should have done, because I wanted to get along with as few clerks as possible, as I would rather have too few than too many.

The CHAIRMAN. Just as briefly as possible, state to the committee why you want it.

Mr. HOLCOMB. I want the increase for the judicial accounting division. We have very complicated accounts there, and it requires a skillful clerk, and the accounts are constantly increasing at the rate of about 10 per cent a year. I have the same number of clerks appropriated for as when the accounts first came to the office, while accounts have increased about 20 per cent, and we are on the strain all the time there. Some of the clerks work at night and one on Sunday. These clerks are as good clerks, and I will say it for every one in the division, as you can find anywhere in the Treasury. It is no fault of the clerks, but there are not enough of them. I have to send them away sometimes. I have had application to send one to New Orleans in a suit. He is an expert and we frequently have to send them in that way, and I suppose he will be gone probably for a month, and it is absolutely necessary, or I would not ask for it.

Mr. DOCKERY. You made some details during the last year in connection with two or three investigations, did you not?

Mr. HOLCOMB. Yes, sir; I have just barely enough clerks to get along with; so anything outside takes them away from my force, and I can not get along unless I have clerks to keep the work up.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had your force intact, could you not do all your work?

Mr. HOLCOMB. If I could keep them, but every once in a while one gets sick. I have one clerk who has been sick for a month. There is always one clerk absent for one reason or another—sickness, detail, or something of that kind.

Mr. DOCKERY. You put it on this special reason that you all want it?

Mr. HOLCOMB. Yes, sir; and the Secretary understands it and indorses it and sent it in, and Major Maclellan, who knows about the work, said that I ought to have two or three clerks, and the Comptroller said that he always told me so; that with the work coming to my office the force was entirely inadequate and I did not ask for enough.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Will the giving you of this clerk prevent the necessity of a clerk working on Sunday?

Mr. HOLCOMB. I do not know about that.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Do you work your clerks on Sunday?

Mr. HOLCOMB. No, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I thought you said some did work on Sunday?

Mr. HOLCOMB. But I do not require them to work.

Mr. ROBERTSON. They do it of their own accord?

Mr. HOLCOMB. He came to me and asked for a permit to use the office so as to use the typewriter. I know he sometimes does.

Thereupon the committee adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock a.m., Wednesday, February 5, 1896.

WEDNESDAY, February 5, 1896.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. N. MORRISON, REPRESENTING OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for an additional clerk of class 4. Is there any special reason for that?

Mr MORRISON. Yes. The reason is the increase of the work of the office under certain circumstances during the last six or seven years. The legislation in regard to harbors, and obstructions in navigable waters, etc., has increased the work of this office very much. The act of 1888 was the first one, as you probably remember, and since then there has been a good deal of legislation. No dredging can be done in rivers and harbors without permission of the Secretary of War, and no obstructions can be removed or bridges built without permit. These things all come to our office to prepare permits, licenses, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you do in reference to these things?

Mr. MORRISON. We prepare the papers, and we pass upon all the legal questions which arise under these things. There are a great many legal questions arising in river and harbor improvements and the matter of forcing alterations in bridges, etc. There is quite a good deal of work of that kind, and of course there is a good deal of contention over it, and it raises many legal questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ask for this clerk last year?

Mr. MORRISON. I do not believe there was a request last year, but it has been asked for before. In addition to the increase of work brought about that way last June a year ago the title papers relating to all lands under the control of the War Department were collected from other bureaus of the War Department and brought into our office, and we have a regular land office there. These papers when they were brought in there were not assorted, classified, indexed, or anything of the kind, and it has been very difficult to ascertain whether a particular title was among them or not, and difficult to find the papers we wanted. There is a good deal of land under the control of the War Department besides the military reservations and national cemeteries and things of that kind. The river and harbor improvements require numerous purchases for locks, dams, bridges, piers, and sometimes we purchase lands to cut away or overflow, and a great many things of that kind. We have over 700 reservations, and some of them quite large, consisting of a great many tracts of land, and we have a good many of those papers which are in a chaotic condition.

Since we have had them in there, we have been arranging, classifying, and indexing, so that we may find them. Now, we have had to do that by borrowed clerks. We have been borrowing clerks until lately, and finally we have been unable to get them from other bureaus. Their force seems to be cut down, or something of that kind. At any rate, we have had these papers on hand about two years, and only classified about half of them, and if we had that work up and then had some other work brought up to date on which we have fallen behind on account of having that and other increased work, it might be that we could get along; but we need a clerk of a high grade, because it takes a clerk of rather high grade of intelligence to classify these papers and draw these written instruments—a great many deeds, licenses, and lots of things of that kind.

Mr. DOCKERY. You estimated for this clerk last year?

Mr. MORRISON. Was he last year—we dropped it off one year, but we have been estimating it for a number of times, but I know one year we dropped it off.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOSEPH B. DOE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. JAMES A. RANDALL, OF THE SUPPLY DIVISION, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any statement to make other than contained in these notes? Have you read the notes in connection with the estimates of the Secretary's office?

Mr. DOE. Yes, sir; certainly. I have no statement to make unless some of you gentlemen desire to ask questions.

Mr. DOCKERY. The first item is simply a transfer. The assistant messenger is dropped from the office of Inspector-General, but you ask a laborer for him, so that that is in fact an increase?

Mr. DOE. He has had the services of a laborer for some time. I do not think it has been appropriated for as such for his office, but he has to have the use of one. I would like to say a word from personal knowledge in regard to a clerk of class 4 for the Judge-Advocate-General's Office. He is a very much-needed man there. The work of the Judge-Advocate-General's Office has been very much increased in the past two years by the transfer of records and—

The CHAIRMAN. We have just heard Mr. Morrison upon that subject.

Mr. DOE. I know personally that there is a much-needed increase in their force.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to state in addition to the note here?

Mr. DOE. No, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. I notice the Secretary of War in his report under the law states that the only office in the bureau in arrears is the office of the Judge-Advocate-General.

Mr. DOE. Yes, sir; a glance at the work there will show any man, particularly a lawyer, what this man is wanted for. They can not get the records classified up to date, and they have inquiries all the time in reference to that. It is our effort, and mine, I will say, to make that office a sort of register of deeds, a record office for the titles of various reservations in charge of the War Department which before had been scattered through four or five bureaus. It has increased the work of that office, and while it did not increase the work of the whole Department it rather simplified it, and that has been accomplished, except they have not been able to catch up—have not been able to get the record cards up.

The CHAIRMAN. This additional work you put on the Judge-Advocate-General's Office, and when you put that work upon him which has heretofore been done by other departments, it does not correspondingly relieve other branches?

Mr. DOE. In an indirect way, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But not in a concrete way.

Mr. DOE. It is this way: When the engineers kept records of title deeds, so to speak, and all papers in reference to titles of a great variety of reservations, under charge of the Secretary of War the Quartermaster-General's Office had charge as to military posts, and the Adjutant-General had some title papers. I being a little familiar with these things thought that was a very bad arrangement, and suggested we ought to have it in one office and the Secretary fully approved, and we gradually got that done and we made the Judge-Advocate-General's Office a depository of all important title papers, except those of the District of Columbia, which the law requires shall be held by the Chief of Engineers.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you change that?

Mr. DOE. The 1st of July, 1894.

The CHAIRMAN. That work has not increased since, has it?

Mr. DOE. No, sir. The Judge-Advocate-General has never been able to get up. He can not classify the papers fast enough and do the regular work in his office. I know he needs very much a little more assistance.

Mr. DOCKERY. What is the necessity for a high class clerk, even though it be conceded there is a necessity for some clerk?

Mr. DOE. He can explain that better than I can; I do not know about that, but it is a character of work that is not to be done by a carpenter.

The CHAIRMAN. I see on page 99 postage stamp account. For 1897 you ask the same as for 1896. What did you expend in 1895?

Mr. DOE. Do you know, Mr. Randall?

Mr. RANDALL. I think that is purchased through the disbursing clerk.

Mr. DOE. That is not in the contingent fund which the telegram said was to be considered.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not familiar with it?

Mr. DOE. No, sir; it does not come under me.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you send the committee a memorandum?

Mr. DOE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCALL. And including the amount of expenditures up to date?

Mr. DOE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to know what you expended in 1895, and for the half of the year 1896.

Mr. DOE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your contingent expenses; you ask for the same?

Mr. DOE. Yes, sir; the estimate of the Bureau was \$62,100, and the Secretary reduced that to \$54,000, the same as appropriated for last year.

The CHAIRMAN. What was your expenditure for 1895?

Mr. DOE. \$42,444.33. If you will permit me, I will give the reasons for a little margin on that appropriation which might not appear in all appropriations, and that is, repairs to the Department buildings outside of the War, State, and Navy building. There are four or five of them, and occasionally it occurs that quite extensive repairs have to be made, or something in the nature of repairs. For example, last year it became necessary and economical to introduce into the Tenth street building, occu-

pied by a portion of the Record and Pension Office, under Colonel Ainsworth, an electric-light plant, which cost about \$3,000. Those things are, of course, likely to get out of order and need repair, and it is very expensive, and it seemed to the Secretary that there should be a reasonable margin there. We do not expect to expend all the \$64,000 unless something occurs which is entirely unforeseen and can not be provided for.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you expended for the half year of 1896?

Mr. RANDALL. About \$11,000. Of course all the bills are not in for the half year yet, and perhaps it will be \$12,500.

The CHAIRMAN. I see a big item in the estimate for the Secretary's office is chiefly for the Record and Pension Office, \$24,700. That is the great item. What is the significance of that item; why that amount?

Mr. DOE. Colonel Ainsworth has nearly half the clerks of the whole Department, and his stationery account is, I think, more than the rest of the War Department altogether. Is not that so, Mr. Randall?

Mr. RANDALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOE. He has more machinery and more wagons and a good deal more of everything, and his division is very large, as any of you gentlemen who have had business with the Record and Pension Division will know. I do not remember just exactly now, but last year he had 600 clerks; but I think he discharged a couple of hundred.

The CHAIRMAN. For the stationery account of 1897 you estimate the same as was given in 1896. What was expended for 1895?

Mr. RANDALL. The expenditure for 1895 was \$30,066.

The CHAIRMAN. What for the half of this year?

Mr. RANDALL. About \$8,000 to date; but I might say in that connection, there is always a large stock of stationery left on hand from the last fiscal year that is used up during the first half of the fiscal year.

Mr. DOE. The heavier bills come in the last half.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION OF THE RECORDS OF THE REBELLION.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation for 1895 was \$31,760?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend of that?

Major DAVIS. I think all, with the exception of about \$1,700. The odds and ends of pay rolls during the year happen to make that aggregate, I think. I would be able to give you the exact figures if I refer to it.

The CHAIRMAN. For this year 1896 you estimated for \$31,760.

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And when you came before the committee you were able to reduce that very largely, I see?

Major DAVIS. My predecessor, sir. We happen to be of the same name.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it possible for you to cut it down a little more? You are getting very close to the end of the work?

Major DAVIS. I wish I could confirm what has been stated to you before in respect to that matter of being so close to the end of the work. I have compiled some figures which I will be glad to submit to the committee in respect to that particular matter. I have been very much surprised to find the former supposition held by members connected with the publication can not be supported by facts. I wish to state I succeeded my namesake, George B. Davis, in charge of this work last July, so my functions in connection with it dates only from last July.

The CHAIRMAN. You are running this year on the basis of coming out about even with the appropriations?

Major DAVIS. Exactly; yes, sir; as near as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, at the end of this year will it be possible for you to reduce for the next year?

Major DAVIS. No, sir; not if the proportion of this work is maintained and the scope of the work is maintained.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you this: How many volumes do you estimate yet to be published?

Major DAVIS. About 50.

The CHAIRMAN. To complete the entire work?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the number of volumes published?

Major DAVIS. Ninety-eight. The total publication, according to the estimates that have been made within the last six months and with a great deal of care is 149 books, besides the atlas, of which 98 are now in print. That atlas has cost over \$250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How many divisions will there be in the atlas?

Major DAVIS. Thirty-five parts, and thirty-four have been printed and one more to be published. This work, gentlemen, has cost over \$2,000,000 to date.

Mr. MCCALL. What is the nature of this work? Are you publishing rebellion records?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCALL. Of both sides?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Just for information, what number of each volume is published?

Major DAVIS. There are 11,000 in the regular edition; there were 500 of what is called the special Congressional edition of the Fifty-third Congress, making 11,500 of the entire edition. I will mention, if you gentlemen care to take up the subject in detail, there are a good many things—

Mr. DOCKERY. I want to ask this question. Ninety-eight volumes are already published and 51 volumes yet to be published, exclusive of the atlas. Now, in regard to the 51 volumes yet to be published, the manuscript of how many has been prepared?

Major DAVIS. There are four ready for publication at the present time, four more of the first series ready for the printer, two of the second series and three of the fourth series, making 13 volumes entirely ready for the printer.

Mr. DOCKERY. Of the 51 volumes remaining to be published the manuscript of 13 is prepared?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; ready for the printer.

Mr. DOCKERY. And the manuscript of 36 is yet to be compiled?

Major DAVIS. A large amount of that is compiled.

Mr. DOCKERY. That has not been set in place?

Major DAVIS. No, sir; it has not been sent to the printer yet. I will state there are 66,384 separate books in the possession of the Secretary of War, and they are books sent because persons designated to receive those books in years past have died or failed to receive them, and the residue of the sets undelivered remains in the possession of the Secretary of War. It has been held repeatedly by the Secretary that these broken sets remain the property of the designated persons, who can, at any time by calling for them, secure them.

The CHAIRMAN. In my own experience, I gave some to my constituents, and in case of death or otherwise it passed out of my control entirely, and remained wholly under the control of the Department, unless called for by the family or heirs, and remains there to-day.

Major DAVIS. I might remark, with your permission, as many of you remember, the Fifty-third Congress passed an act directing the sending of books to members who were not receiving them under the present designation, and these broken sets are made available for the purpose of filling out that.

The CHAIRMAN. Everything but the binding, because you bound them specially for us.

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; and I want to bring out the point these broken sets were taken to make up the number required to supply each Member and Senator of the Fifty-third Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The last Congress designated the additional issue of 500 sets, one for each Member of Congress.

Major DAVIS. A complete set for the Fifty-third Congress costs about \$70,000, up to date.

The CHAIRMAN. That is about 100 volumes of the set?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; up to date. That appropriation, however, came out of the war record appropriation; it was not an extra appropriation.

WAR RECORDS.

The total cost of the publication of the Official Records of the Rebellion from 1874, when the work was begun, to the close of the last fiscal year, was \$2,158,073.20, of which \$1,045,952.39 was for printing, and the balance for the expense of compilation. The actual product by this expenditure is 11,500 sets of the 96 books in print and the accompanying maps and plates, also a large mass of uncompleted work in connection with the books yet to be printed.

The volume of the official records in the possession of the Government and those donated or loaned by individuals furnish an enormous amount of material available for compilation and publication. The expectations of the Department that by this time the publication of these valuable and elaborate records would be completed has not been realized. It appears that the members of the expert board of publication established by the act of March 2, 1889, have not, as respects certain of the records, reached the same conclusion as to what should be excluded as unimportant. The law now provides that the selection of matter for publication shall be made by the

board of experts under the direction of the Secretary of War, and all in accordance with a plan or project that has received the approval of Congress; but as the quantity to be included or excluded, according to the personal determination of some of the experts, is very voluminous, I recommend that Congress be requested to define the scope of the work as respects the matter not yet printed.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

STATEMENT OF GEN. M. R. MORGAN, COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. We understand that your request is simply for the transfer of one clerk from one division to another division. You have two divisions in your office, as I understand?

General MORGAN. Yes, sir; not exactly that, but we want to have him transferred from class 3 to class 4, but I will state as to the chief clerk's division in order that there shall not be any increase in the appropriation we cut off one clerk of class 1, so that the amount will be just the same.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that would be a good administration?

General MORGAN. Yes, sir; there has not been a promotion in the upper class for twenty-one years, and it has been asked for for nineteen years, and as I say there is no increase in the appropriation.

Mr. DOCKERY. You think this will not lead to an application for an increase of force next year?

General MORGAN. I do not know as I will be here, Mr. Dockery.

Mr. DOCKERY. We hope you will be.

General MORGAN. Well, I do not know; but if we do, you gentlemen will be here to say yes or no. You can see, gentlemen, in proportion with other Departments we have fewer clerks of class 4.

Mr. MCCALL. Could you reduce your force any and do this work?

General MORGAN. We do now; we cut off one.

Mr. MCCALL. I know; but could you cut off more?

General MORGAN. No, indeed. They are all kept at it just as hard as they can, and here is the chief clerk, who is perfectly familiar with the matter and has been there for years.

Mr. MCCALL. Will the dropping of one cripple the service any?

General MORGAN. I hope not, and as the Secretary would not sanction the matter in any other way, I acquiesced; but I think that the promotion will give such vim to the man who is promoted that he will do much more—I mean to say he will be inspirited with increased vigor.

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

STATEMENT OF MR. G. R. BAIRD, CHIEF ENGINEER, UNITED STATES NAVY, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STATE, WAR, AND NAVY BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. We will first go to the item "for fuel, lights, miscellaneous items, and repairs." You had \$37,500 for the present fiscal year?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What, up to the close of the six months, have you expended?

Mr. BAIRD. We have expended very little more than one-half; that is, up to December 31.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend of your appropriation for 1895?

Mr. BAIRD. The appropriation for 1895? I believe there was an additional amount allowed for the elevator; but it was all expended except \$1,000, which was turned in.

The CHAIRMAN. You expended \$40,620?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir; something like that.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for 1897 is \$57,120?

Mr. BAIRD. In the aggregate; yes, sir. I have estimated for a couple of boilers which we will probably need.

The CHAIRMAN. That is \$20,000 more than the appropriation for 1896?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir; I estimate \$39,620 for the current appropriation. And then I estimated \$2,500 for repair of boilers and \$15,000 which the Secretary thinks we should have. Last year the estimate was the same, and it was reduced by the Appropriations Committee to \$37,500 because the price of coal had diminished very much; but now there is a prospect of a rise in coal, so I put it back to the former figure.

The CHAIRMAN. When you say in current expenses \$39,620, and refer to coal, what proportion of your expenditure does that bear?

Mr. BAIRD. It is a little more than half of the appropriation; the rest of it is in repairs and things of that kind. I speak from memory and say about half, but I am not certain.

The CHAIRMAN. How many tons of coal have you estimated for?

Mr. BAIRD. We estimate to get 5,000 tons. We did not burn quite that much last year, but very close to it; and this year I think it will be less, as it has been a very open winter.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you estimate this year?

Mr. BAIRD. I do not think we will burn over 4,400 tons this year. It does not look like it now. Very cold days it will run about 30 tons a day, and in summer time for steam purposes it will run down to 10 and 11 tons.

The CHAIRMAN. At the last Congress you were relieved of what is called the inspection item of 20 cents a ton. That still runs—

Mr. BAIRD. There is no inspection fee charged now.

The CHAIRMAN. That would make a reduction of \$1,000.

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir; and that was contemplated in the last appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You have taken that into consideration?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir; I have considered that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, give me the reason in detail why you make this increase of \$20,000 over last year?

Mr. BAIRD. Fifteen thousand dollars is for pavement on the streets on the east and south side of the building—Executive avenue, as I think they call it, which belongs to our building. It is for asphaltting and grading.

The CHAIRMAN. It is for Government property?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir; and south of the building. That road being clay, you know, the northern and easterly winds bring wet weather, and in dry weather the building gets covered with this dust and it really injures the records in the building, and the rain driving against it seems to go fairly right in the stone. On the east side there is very much mud, whereas on the west and north sides it is better. Now, that is a beautiful building, which cost \$10,500,000, and I am anxious to see it kept properly and prevent the State Department records from being injured, as those records are very valuable—treaties with all the countries of the world—and they are very anxious to keep them nice, and that is my purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The other expenditure of \$5,000 I see here in the note is for your boilers, which you claim will not be safe for further use after two years.

Mr. BAIRD. I think that boiler will last two years longer, but you know we can not get a boiler in a day, and I was only apprehending this. We will have to excavate and put in a new boiler. The boiler I wish to replace is in the building, and the only one in the building. The others are in the courtyard, and I believe Colonel Casey, in making the building, thought it was the best place to put the boilers in the courtyard, thinking, no doubt, in the event of an explosion it would not injure the building. This one I speak of is in the building, and when it wears out I wish to put a new one in the courtyard, and for the new one I will have to excavate somewhat, and it will cost for the boiler alone about half of that sum, and for brickwork and excavation the remainder.

The CHAIRMAN. About \$2,500?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. You say that will answer the purpose for two years?

Mr. BAIRD. Maybe more; but in the event of its giving out we might not be able to get steam enough to run the elevators, dynamos, etc.

Mr. DOCKERY. If we put in a provision next session making it immediately available it will answer all purposes?

Mr. BAIRD. It would answer every purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, with reference to the item of force under the head of "Office of superintendent." Your estimate this year is the same as the appropriation for the present year?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir; they are identical.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not your force be reduced; why can not your force of privates be reduced?

Mr. BAIRD. It might be reduced, sir; but I think it would not be wise to do it. There are barely watchmen enough. I have applications from the Secretaries to station men now, and I have no men for the posts.

The CHAIRMAN. In the State, War, and Navy building, how many entrances are there?

Mr. BAIRD. I think there are about fourteen entrances, but I speak from memory; but we do not guard all the places. At night we are obliged to close all except four.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that ample?

Mr. BAIRD. But we have watchmen in the daytime. That is ample, that is abundant.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men have you as a guard on the White Lot, as it is called?

Mr. BAIRD. We have none on the White Lot. We do not go out of our building.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand your 58 privates, Captain, and two lieutenants

are simply used in the interior and exterior of the inclosed State; War, and Navy building?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCAILL. What is the salary of each watchman?

Mr. BAIRD. Seven hundred and twenty dollars a year. I do not think it would be wise to reduce them.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that force last increased?

Mr. BAIRD. I do not know, sir; I can tell you when it was increased, it was when the War Department moved to the west wing, in 1888, and they brought their watchmen in.

The CHAIRMAN. This force has been there since 1888?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir; since March, 1888.

Mr. DOCKERY. How do you arrange your force with regard to the supervision or oversight of that building?

Mr. BAIRD. The men are divided into three reliefs.

The CHAIRMAN. How many in each?

Mr. BAIRD. They are divided into three reliefs of eight hours each. We always have some sick and some on leave, some few. There are reliefs, and the force is divided practically into three parts, and they stand eight hours each.

Mr. DOCKERY. Give the number of men on duty on each relief.

Mr. BAIRD. It is about eighteen men.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do you mean to say you keep the same number of men on duty at night, when you have four entrances to guard, as you do during the day with 14?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir; we place two men at each entrance and then we have patrolmen.

Mr. DOCKERY. How many?

Mr. BAIRD. We have about four men on the outside of the building patrolling and they go outside. Then we have men around on the floors going through the building and turning on a arms at stated hours, which are recorded in the office of the captain of the watch; and then we have two men at each entrance, one of whom will stay there. If someone comes who is not known, one of the men can take his card in. There are clerks in the building late at night, but we never allow the men to leave an entrance unguarded. If anybody comes in, one has to stay while the other takes the card.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do not you think it is possible to reduce this force somewhat?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir; I think it is possible.

Mr. DOCKERY. I mean practicable?

Mr. BAIRD. I do not think it would be advisable; no, sir. These men are called on sometimes for other purposes.

Mr. DOCKERY. Then we ought to appropriate for other purposes?

Mr. BAIRD. I think so myself.

Mr. DOCKERY. What portion of these men are called on for other duties?

Mr. BAIRD. It is not a regular thing. Oftentimes the Secretary calls for a man for certain purposes, now and then, and then they come back again to their duties. For instance, a man is wanted when they expect a telephone message at night. The State Department during their troubles—I do not know what they are, you probably know better than I do—want a man stationed at the telephone, and in addition to that he may stay there at night for a week, and sometimes they may have two men. It is that kind of thing. Sometimes the Secretaries want to send a man on some particular business, and these watchmen are very trustworthy men, some of them being soldiers and sailors.

Mr. DOCKERY. Is all your force fairly efficient?

Mr. BAIRD. No, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. Are you carrying any of this force practically on a civil pension basis?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes; figuratively, I think I am. I have two men who have no arms at all, but they are good watchmen. I have five men who have only one leg, and five with only one arm.

Mr. DOCKERY. You do not understand my question. It makes no difference whether they have no arms or legs at all if they are good watchmen.

Mr. BAIRD. We have three or four whom you might say are senile. One an orderly who fought under General Scott in the Mexican war, and it would be a pity to discharge him, as he has got a meritorious record; but he is so old he really is an incumbrance.

Mr. DOCKERY. How many have you who are unfitted by age and for other reasons?

Mr. BAIRD. I have three by age, two without any arms, five with only one leg, and five with only one arm.

The CHAIRMAN. How many soldiers have you?

Mr. BAIRD. I think half of these men have been soldiers or sailors. Now, about this coal. I have got a little memorandum of what it has cost for a number of years back.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got it in a brief form?

Mr. BAIRD. Yes, sir; very brief.

The CHAIRMAN. The stenographer then will make that a part of your testimony.

Mr. BAIRD. This is what the coal cost, and here is a newspaper cutting I brought along showing a probability of an increase in the price:

Year.	Price per ton.
1889-90	\$5.38
1890-91	5.23
1891-92	5.09
1892-93	4.86
1893-94	4.81
1894-95	4.33
1895-96	3.68

HARD COAL PRICES—ACTION TAKEN BY THE SALES AGENTS AT NEW YORK.

The sales agents of the anthracite coal companies met yesterday at New York to consider the productions and prices for February. It was recommended that 2,500,000 tons be mined in that month, and the following schedule of prices was adopted: Grate, \$3.10; egg and chestnut, \$3.35; stove, \$3.60. These are free on board figures. They show advances of from 5 to 30 cents per ton above the recent actual selling prices, but are from 30 to 60 cents per ton below the nominal circular established last fall. The old Western circular of prices was reaffirmed, as follows: At Buffalo, gross tons, grate, \$4.15; egg, stove, and chestnut, \$4.40; Chicago, net tons, grate, \$5.25; egg, stove, and chestnut, \$5.50. The tide-water prices established yesterday are net figures.

The sales agents adjourned to February 27. All interests were represented.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT
STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING,
Washington, D. C., February 5, 1896.

Hon. H. H. BINGHAM,

Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: Answering further the questions of yourself and of Mr. Dockery, I beg to say that of the 58 watchmen we have the average who report for duty is about 48. The average sick and leave will be about six, and there are four detailed for other duty.

There are four principal entrances and ten collateral entrances to the building. The collateral entrances are closed at about 5 p. m.

There are three reliefs, of about sixteen each. There are two men detailed at all times at the principal entrances. After the collateral entrances are closed, the men on those stations do the patrolling, turning in the alarms, etc.

The number of ex soldiers and sailors is 40. The number of crippled men is seven. There are three senile men. The crippled men are good watchmen.

Trusting this answers fully the questions I was asked, and hoping I may be of further use to you, I am, with great respect, your servant,

G. W. BAIRD,
Chief Engineer, U. S. N., Superintendent.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

STATEMENT OF COL. JOHN M. WILSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. I see your appropriation for office salaries for 1896 was \$4,240, and you ask in the estimate for 1897 \$7,020.

Colonel WILSON. In that I have put in what I have always put in every year. The public gardener has been for twenty-five years on the grounds and one of the most efficient men I have ever seen. I have always asked for \$2,000 and never got it and never expect to get it, but this is a man who is certainly worth that, and therefore I keep on asking.

The CHAIRMAN. It is only a question of time, Colonel.

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you notice anything new this year?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; I ask for a man I asked for before, a clerk in charge of old public records of Washington. He has been there for twenty years, and he is

the only draftsman I have, and I do not get any drafting work out of him because he is pushed on the record work. The electrician and telegraph lineman has been here for twenty or twenty-five years, and I want to make him permanent. He has been paid out of the \$1,250 that has been annually appropriated for care of lines. Then, further down, I ask for a day watchman at Garfield Park. That arises from the fact that some women had been insulted in there, and complaints were made. I have a night watchman, but no day watchman. Those are the only three now.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Where is Garfield Park?

Colonel WILSON. It is just south of here [pointing].

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have estimated for 1897 for "overseers, draftsmen, foreman, gardeners," etc., \$30,000 as against \$28,000, and you insert the word "copyist" in the text.

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir. Up to about three years ago we always had \$30,000, but in a sudden spurt of economy they knocked out \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1894?

Colonel WILSON. The consequence was, on account of its being knocked out, it is impossible for me to accomplish what I would like to accomplish on the public grounds. We have over 300 parks, and the money is expended for the payment of foremen, laborers, mechanics, and the more we can get the more work we can do, but all I ask is to replace what was knocked out. I do not know who did it, or why.

Mr. DOCKERY. What did you expend in 1895 under that?

Colonel WILSON. We spent absolutely the amount which was appropriated. We always do. There may be a dollar or two turned in, but I wait until about the first of June, and then, in order to beautify the parks, I put in all the men I can to get them in order for the summer time with what money may be available.

Mr. DOCKERY. Why do you change the phraseology from "squares" to "parks"?

Colonel WILSON. They have all sorts of names; some are called circles, some squares, some reservations, and I use the word "park" for all improved reservations. They used to be called squares, circles, and some time ago the Librarian of Congress came up to me and asked me, in order to make everything uniform, to give the name of parks to all improved reservations. Mr. Spofford, the librarian, wrote me a long letter, and it seemed reasonable enough, and when I have a square there I call it a park. There is no particular object otherwise than to have some system.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask an increase for Garfield Park?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir. Last year some ladies were walking down there, and they were insulted, and everybody pitched into me. I have a night watchman who goes on duty at 6 o'clock and leaves at 6 o'clock the next morning, but I have no day watchman; and when these ladies were insulted down there the husband of one of the ladies pitched into me and the press pitched into me. I told the husband I was so busy I could not go down there and stay during the day myself.

The CHAIRMAN. For contingent and incidental expenses you spent that \$500; in other words, you expend all of this amount given you?

Colonel WILSON. Last year I turned in \$6,000 from the White House—you do not have anything to do with that. This year I have asked \$5,000 less for the White House, but that comes in the general appropriation. These are salaries and everything is spent, and that contingent expense is spent for a hundred and one things.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the purpose in changing the name from square, circle, etc., to park simply to make the designation consistent?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; that is the object of that. There is no particular desire to have it done, only it was after talking with Mr. Spofford, and he seemed anxious to have it and I thought it seemed reasonable.

OFFICE OF NAVAL RECORDS OF THE REBELLION.

STATEMENT OF MR. ROBERT H. WOODS, REPRESENTING OFFICE OF NAVAL RECORDS OF THE REBELLION.

The CHAIRMAN. You expended, of course, your full office appropriation of \$16,280 last year?

Mr. WOODS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you ask for an increase from the appropriation of \$22,000 "for continuing the publication of the official records of the Union and Confederate navies," etc. Have you expended all of that?

Mr. WOODS. Not yet, but we expect to expend it by the end of the year.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for the next fiscal year \$50,000?

Mr. WOODS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you propose to expend the additional \$28,000?

Mr. WOODS. That estimate, if we got out four volumes at \$9,000 apiece, would make \$36,000; and if the board of publication was established which is recommended here, making the estimate that the board would get a similar salary as they had in

the Army War Records—that is, \$3,500—that would be \$7,000; and we need an indexer, a man who is perfectly competent to do indexing, and so we ask an expert indexer at \$1,600. Then we are compiling a volume of statistical work, and we need a man who is well up in nautical terms, to be able to compile that from the records and various files of the Department in relation to this statistical work. We ask \$1,400 for that, and we would like to have another preparer and proof reader. We estimate that at \$1,300, and that makes about \$11,000, which we add to the \$36,000 for the four volumes we hope to get out. Then we increase the edition to 11,000 we want to print to make up the back volumes, which will be four at \$600, which would be \$2,400, and that brings the sum up to \$49,700, or in round numbers \$50,000 for all this.

Mr. DOCKERY. "Said increase to be in addition to the present quota of the Navy Department for the purpose of supplying such officers of the Navy (who have not already received the work) as the Secretary of the Navy may direct." What is the present quota of the Navy Department?

Mr. WOODS. One thousand and forty-eight.

Mr. DOCKERY. What number of officers does that supply?

Mr. WOODS. It supplies between 600 and 700.

Mr. DOCKERY. How many do you propose to supply additional?

Mr. WOODS. The contributors to the work, to the number of 200 or 300. A great mass of material was gotten from the Union side and Confederate side, who did not turn in their papers. Those we send the record, as the law provides, and there are the Secretaries and Cabinet, etc.

Mr. DOCKERY. How many additional go to the Navy under this paragraph?

Mr. WOODS. About 1,000. The Army gets out of their edition nearly 2,000, and the Navy Department only gets 1,048.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Are there as many officers to be supplied in the Navy as in the Army?

Mr. WOODS. Not as many.

Mr. ROBERTSON. But you want us to give you the same amount as they have in the Army?

Mr. WOODS. In the Army it is provided that so many should be distributed to the Executive Departments, and 300 given to the Navy Department, and 50 copies to each of the other Executive Departments, and it took out a large quantity in that way, and for that purpose we ask an increase, and for any we received over they would be sold under some provision.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You do not want to bind a lot of books to be distributed in the future on the special order of the Secretary of the Navy because there is a surplusage?

Mr. WOODS. There is a great demand for the publication. We get numerous applications from people who want to buy them. They send us money and demand the book be sent to them.

Mr. DOCKERY. What number of officers have already received the publication under existing law?

Mr. WOODS. Between 600 and 700.

Mr. DOCKERY. And what number do you propose to supply in addition?

Mr. WOODS. One thousand additional.

Mr. DOCKERY. One thousand officers who are not now receiving it?

Mr. WOODS. Not those receiving—

Mr. DOCKERY. What number of officers are not now receiving the publication?

Mr. WOODS. I do not know, sir, the exact number.

Mr. DOCKERY. You say 600 or 700 are now receiving it?

Mr. WOODS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. You must have based your estimate on some number not receiving it.

Mr. WOODS. We wish to increase it to the same edition as the Army.

Mr. DOCKERY. In other words, you want to be on the Army footing without any special reference to anything else?

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you this. The proviso is:

"That hereafter the preparation of said record shall be conducted, under the Secretary of the Navy, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Navy, to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be paid from this appropriation."

Are you familiar with the legislation covering the construction of this work?

Mr. WOODS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it not the purpose of Congress, when they gave you two clerks of class 4, they were to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy without regard to civil-service examination; that those two clerks, together with the officer of the Navy, were to constitute the board?

Mr. WOODS. No, sir; not that I know of; not the board.

The CHAIRMAN. You think not. Who are those two clerks now?

Mr. WOODS: I am one of them, and Captain Littlepage, who is an ex-Confederate naval officer, is another one.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not now constitute a board, you and your associates, together with the officer of the Navy?

Mr. WOODS. No, sir; Mr. Rush and I do it all. Captain Littlepage is engaged largely in correspondence in the collection of Confederate records; that is his principal duty in connection with it.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate how many volumes?

Mr. WOODS. There will be about twenty, we estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you estimate the cost of your present plan of that publication?

Mr. WOODS. We expect to get that out at about the rate of \$9,000 a volume.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the sum total of the cost of expenditure on that work.

Mr. WOODS. It would be \$9,000 multiplied by twenty.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not know what that whole plan is going to cost?

Mr. WOODS. No, sir. There is a large mass of material which has not been copied yet. We are still copying on the records of the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. I want it to go on record in the testimony, and therefore I ask this question. I see Commander Rush, in his testimony two years ago stated when he was asked the question, "How many volumes do you suppose these records will make?—A. It is a little difficult to state it exactly, but I do not think it will possibly exceed ten volumes, judging each volume has about 800 to 1,000 pages. It is hard to say exactly how thick the volumes will be, as they will vary, but I think that is the average."

Mr. WOODS. Well, Mr. Rush at that time had not been in the office long.

The CHAIRMAN. And your judgment is, now, 20 volumes?

Mr. WOODS. Yes, sir; about 20 volumes.

The CHAIRMAN. Moving on your present basis of appropriation, what will be your publication the next fiscal year?

Mr. WOODS. That we do already, not the other estimate here?

The CHAIRMAN. I said moving on the present basis of \$22,000?

Mr. WOODS. With the present force I do not think we can get out more than two volumes. It is a great struggle, as the records of the Department are very badly kept and we have to open up all sorts of records, and there is a good deal of digging and searching to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Not more than two volumes?

Mr. WOODS. No, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. Are you positive you can prepare the manuscript for four volumes during the coming fiscal year?

Mr. WOODS. Yes, sir; if the appropriation is appropriated for these quotas.

Mr. ROBERTSON. How many have been issued?

Mr. WOODS. Two volumes issued, and the third is nearly ready, and the fourth is being compiled now.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any memorandum you desire to leave?

Mr. WOODS. No, sir; I brought here the report, which explains very fully the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is accessible.

Mr. WOODS. Then I brought the plan of publication, as has been laid out and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, if you desire to have that.

NAVAL WAR RECORDS—PROPOSED PLAN OF PUBLICATION.

The publication will be comprised in three series in the following order of arrangement:

The first series will embrace the reports, orders, and correspondence, both Union and Confederate, of all naval operations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and inland waters of the United States during the war of the rebellion, together with the operations of vessels acting singly, either as cruisers or privateers, in different parts of the world. These reports will be accompanied by such diagrams and maps as may be necessary.

In this series the papers will be arranged according to squadrons and flotillas, chronologically, and, as far as possible, the Union reports of any events will be immediately followed by the Confederate reports.

The second series will embrace the reports, orders, and correspondence relating to—

I. The condition of the Union Navy in 1861, before the commencement of hostilities, and to its increase during the progress of the war, including the annual and special reports of the Secretary of the Navy and chiefs of the various bureaus.

II. The construction and outfit of the Confederate navy, including privateers, setting forth also the annual and special reports of the Confederate secretary of the navy and chiefs of bureaus.

III. Statistical data of all naval vessels, Union and Confederate, as far as can be obtained.

IV. Returns of naval and military property captured by the navies of both sides during the war.

V. Returns relating to naval prisoners.

This series will be arranged chronologically in the above sections, as far as practicable.

This third series will embrace all reports, orders, correspondence, and returns of the Union and Confederate authorities not specially relating to the matter of the first and second series.

ORDER OF COMPILATION OF NAVAL WAR RECORDS.

Series I.

1. Operations of the cruisers, 1861-1865:

Union cruisers.

West India (Flying) Squadron, under Acting Rear-Admiral Wilkes, U. S. N., 1862-1863.

West India (Flying) Squadron, under Acting Rear-Admiral Lardner, U. S. N., 1863-1864.

Confederate privateers and cruisers.

2. Operations in the Gulf of Mexico, January to June 7, 1861:

Surrender of the Pensacola Navy-Yard.

Cooperation of the Navy in the relief of Fort Pickens.

3. Operations on the Atlantic Coast, January to May 13, 1861:

Cooperation of the Navy in the attempt to relieve Fort Sumter.

Abandonment and destruction of the Norfolk Navy-Yard.

Rome Squadron, under Flag Officer Pendergrast, U. S. N.

4. Operations on the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, 1861-1865:

Potomac Flotilla, under Commander Ward, U. S. N., 1861.

Potomac Flotilla, under Captain Craven, U. S. N., 1861.

Potomac Flotilla, under Lieutenant Wyman, U. S. N., 1861-1862.

Potomac Flotilla, under Commodore Harwood, U. S. N., 1862-1863.

Potomac Flotilla, under Commander Parker, U. S. N., 1863-1865.

5. Atlantic Blockading Squadrons, 1861-1865:

Atlantic Blockading Squadron, under Flag Officer Springham, U. S. N., May 13 to September 23, 1861.

West India Squadron, under Flag Officer Pendergrast, U. S. N., 1861.

Naval Defenses of Virginia and North Carolina, under Flag Officer Barron, C. S. N.

Atlantic Blockading Squadron, under Flag Officer Goldsborough, U. S. N., 1861.

North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, under Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, U. S. N., 1861-1862.

Naval Defenses of Virginia and North Carolina, under Flag Officer Lynch, C. S. N.

James River Squadron, under Flag Officer Buchanan, C. S. N.

James River Squadron, under Flag Officer Tatnall, C. S. N.

James River Flotilla, under Commodore Wilkes, U. S. N., 1862.

North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, under Acting Rear-Admiral Lee, U. S. N., 1862-44.

James River Squadron, under Flag Officers Forrest and Mitchell, C. S. N.

Naval Defenses Inland Waters, North Carolina, under Commander Pinkney, C. S. N.

Naval Defenses Cape Fear River, North Carolina, under Flag Officer Lynch, C. S. N.

North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, under Rear-Admiral Porter, U. S. N., 1864-65.

James River Squadron, under Flag Officers Mitchell and Semmes, C. S. N.

Naval Defenses Cape Fear River, North Carolina, under Flag Officer Pinkney, C. S. N.

North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, under Acting Rear-Admiral Radford, U. S. N., 1865.

South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, under Rear-Admiral Du Pont, U. S. N., 1861-63.

Naval Defenses of South Carolina and Georgia, under Flag Officer Tatnall, C. S. N.

Naval Defenses of Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, under Flag Officer Ingraham, C. S. N.

South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, under Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, U. S. N., 1863-65.

Naval Defenses of Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, under Flag Officer Tucker, C. S. N.

Naval Defenses of Savannah, Georgia, under Flag Officers Hunter and Tatnall, C. S. N.

6. Gulf Blockading Squadrons, 1861-1865:

Gulf Blockading Squadron, under Flag Officer Mervine, U. S. N., 1861.

Gulf Blockading Squadron, under Flag Officer McKean, U. S. N., 1861-1862.

Mississippi River Defenses, under Flag Officer Hollins, C. S. N.

Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, under Flag Officer McKean, U. S. N., 1862.

Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, under Acting Rear-Admiral Lardner, U. S. N., 1862.

Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, under Acting Rear-Admiral Bailey, U. S. N., 1862-1864.

Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, under Captain Greene, U. S. N., 1864.

Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron, under Acting Rear-Admiral Stribling, U. S. N., 1864-1865.

Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, under Flag Officer Farragut, U. S. N., 1862-1863.

Mortar Flotilla, under Commander Porter, U. S. N., 1862.

Lower Mississippi River Defenses, under Commander J. K. Mitchell, C. S. N.

Mobile Defenses, under Flag Officer Randolph, C. S. N.

Transmississippi Marine Department, under Maj. Leon Smith, C. S. A.

Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, under Commodore Bell, U. S. N. (ad interim), 1863.

Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, under Rear-Admiral Farragut, U. S. N., 1864.

Mobile Defenses, under Admiral Buchanan, C. S. N.

Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, under Commodore Palmer, U. S. N., 1864-1865.

Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, under Acting Rear-Admiral Thatcher, U. S. N., 1865.

Mobile Defenses, under Flag Officer Farrand, C. S. N.

7. Operations on the Western rivers, 1861-1865.

Naval Forces on Western waters, under Commander Rodgers, U. S. N., 1861.
 Naval Forces on Western waters, under Flag Officer Foote, U. S. N., 1861-1862.
 Mississippi River Defenses, under Flag Officer Hollins, C. S. N., 1861-1862.
 Naval Forces on Western waters, under Flag Officer Davis, U. S. N., 1862.
 Mississippi River Defense Fleet, under Captain Montgomery, C. S. A.
 Mississippi River Defenses, under Commander R. F. Pinkney, C. S. N.
 Mississippi River Defenses, under Flag Officer Lynch, C. S. N.
 Mississippi Squadron, under Rear-Admiral Porter, U. S. N., 1862-1864.
 Mississippi Squadron, under Acting Rear-Admiral Lee, U. S. N., 1864-1865.
 Naval Defenses of Red River, Louisiana, under Lieut. J. H. Carter, C. S. N.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF LIUT. COMMANDER RICHARD WAINWRIGHT,
REPRESENTING THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. For salaries, including "chart correctors," who are new, I see you ask for an increased amount of \$1,800?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. For the chart correctors we want \$900 each; there are two.

The CHAIRMAN. Have those been asked for before?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. This is the first time they have been asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. The additional work required by the additional number of charts which are being issued and the larger supply of charts required by the increase of the Navy. These chart correctors are required to keep the charts corrected, and also by the selling of a much larger supply of charts we find it almost impossible to keep them up to date—to keep the latest corrections on them up to date. They are hand correctious.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that correction a systematic correction or a correction of every month or two months; how is that?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. As fast as the correction comes out it is referred to the division of supply, and as we are able to take them up it is first put on a standard chart, and then as we can bring the work to bear it is put on the chart, and it is kept going on continuously.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not do that under what you would call the regular system, at fixed periods?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. Not at fixed periods, but it is going on continuously.

Mr. MCCALL. You stated a moment ago this increased work was required by reason of the greater number of charts being sold?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCALL. Now, what amount of charts do you sell each year? The sum for which they are sold is what I am trying to get at.

Commander WAINWRIGHT. The sum is very small. We are only allowed by law to charge for the cost of printing and paper. It runs, I think, this year about \$1,200.

Mr. MCCALL. How many charts do you sell?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. You mean altogether?

Mr. MCCALL. No; the price of each chart?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. The largest price we have for any very large and expensive chart is 50 cents, but we sell very few of them; but they run about 25 cents.

Mr. MCCALL. This fund of \$1,200, is that expended in the Bureau.

Commander WAINWRIGHT. It goes in for the purchase of books and charts.

Mr. MCCALL. It is not covered into the Treasury?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. No, sir.

Mr. MCCALL. Nor accounted for at all?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. It is turned into the Treasury for the further purchase of books and charts. It is accounted for regularly; but I would like to explain that. In the selling of charts we are only allowed to charge the cost of printing and paper and nothing for getting the charts out, and they cost a good deal more than what the Government receives for them.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You get nothing for the work of preparation?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. No, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is given free?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. You see, the getting out of a chart is a very expensive thing, but the Government considers it is advisable to distribute them for the safety of navigation.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you expend for 1895?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. We expended the entire appropriation, sir. There may have been one or two hundred dollars not expended, which I am not positive about.

The CHAIRMAN. For the first six months of the present year, how much have you expended?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. Very nearly half of it, as near as I can estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. You operate on the basis of a complete expenditure?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. Yes, sir; we always have less than enough, sir. It is difficult to keep within it.

The CHAIRMAN. I see your estimate for 1897 is \$30,000, the same as appropriated for 1896.

Commander WAINWRIGHT. The only change in the items are for the two chart correctors.

The CHAIRMAN. I am referring to page 108.

Commander WAINWRIGHT. Oh, yes; there is no increase there.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you expend that in 1895?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. About the \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And in 1896 you figure to expend the complete appropriation?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. The complete appropriation; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I see "purchase of furniture and stationery" added to the details of the paragraph?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. That was put in because formerly the furniture was provided for under the contingency for the Navy.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not now?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. We formerly received \$1,200, but we only get \$105 now from the contingent of the Navy, and we can not get any furniture with that. The furniture in the Hydrographic Office would be a very small amount, but it is wearing out gradually and we have no way of replacing it at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not stationery furnished from the contingent of the Navy?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. It is furnished from the contingent fund for branch offices. That is, what we use in our own office and branch offices. That hardly seemed fair to the hydrographer to make the branch offices supply stationery for the main office, so we put stationery in. It is not a large item for the main office.

The CHAIRMAN. In the item for rent of building, I see you insert the words "and rooms."

Commander WAINWRIGHT. The idea was to be able to get an outside room for one of the presses if we could for the same amount without an increase of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the next item on page 109 is contingent expenses of branch offices, etc.?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. That is the same amount asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you expend the full amount in 1895?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And 1896, for the first half of the year?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. The full amount, within a few dollars. It requires every bit, as near as I can remember; there is never any left over.

Mr. MCCALL. You mean you spend as near as you can?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. We could spend considerably more without any difficulty. We have been expanding the work under the same appropriation for a long time, and by systematizing we have got very close, and I do not think it could possibly be gotten any closer.

Mr. MCCALL. What about the next item on page 110?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. That is \$10,000 for the North Pacific chart. That is the same we got in 1895 and 1896, and we spent every cent of that, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. Cannot you put the pruning knife in there just a little?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. That can only be done by reducing the number of charts supplied and that would cut somebody out.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do you have a demand for all the charts?

Commander WAINWRIGHT. Oh, yes.

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. COMMANDER FREDERICK SINGER, OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The CHAIRMAN. For the Office of Naval Intelligence—you see, this appears before us as a new item?

Commander SINGER. I can explain that in a very few words.

The CHAIRMAN. State to us briefly why you desire the increase of \$3,260.

Commander SINGER. I have sent this in every year for a number of years and it has generally been cut down in the Navy Department. There has always been an attempt to establish the status of this office, which has done work since 1882, more or less fair work, and has been struggling along on borrowed capital—that is, we have borrowed one clerk, or rather originally at that time we had a \$1,600 clerk appropriated for two separate years in this bill for the Secretary of the Navy, and

in clause "For office of Naval Intelligence." That clerk still exists, but he was lost to us and he is doing something else. After that we had a clerk borrowed from the Bureau of Steam Engineering at \$1,200, and the Bureau got crowded a little and we lost him, and we got a man from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and we have the clerk who has been there since, borrowed from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, who might at any moment, if there was any pressure coming upon them, be taken away. He is a stenographer—Mr. Smith.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this force here asked for cover the force now doing the work?

Commander SINGER. Absolutely; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your desire, however, is to make this additional?

Commander SINGER. To make it a permanent thing in the office. Those three there are now borrowed.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the service suffer at all by virtue of this borrowing?

Commander SINGER. In this respect. If it happened that the Bureau of Construction from whom I borrow one man had a pressure of work and that draftsman had to go to the work down there I would lose him.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you desire to say?

Commander SINGER. That is all, sir. I would like to have that force for that office, but I leave it with you. I think the office is worthy of it instead of having to borrow these men.

Thereupon the committee adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock a. m. Thursday, February 6, 1896.

AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with your request for a statement of the necessity for the employment of the force provided for the fiscal year 1896, and included in estimates for the fiscal year 1897, in the office of the Auditor for the Treasury Department, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

Prior to the act reorganizing the Treasury Department, the total force in the First Auditor's office was 63. This law took from the Auditor for the Treasury Department work on which 13 clerks had been employed in the office of the First Auditor, and gave to him work on which 18 persons had been engaged in the offices of the Fifth Auditor and Register of the Treasury. The office of the Commissioner of Customs, with a total force of 33, with a pay roll amounting to \$49,430, was abolished and the work performed in that office imposed on the Auditor for the Treasury Department.

In the office of the First Comptroller about one-half of the total force of 65 persons were engaged on work now finally disposed of in this office.

The act of July 31, 1894, provided for a total force of 80, an increase of 17 over that which had been provided for in the office of the First Auditor. I think this was a fair and reasonable increase of force and was necessary by reason of the additional work imposed upon the office at that time. With this force the Auditor can perform all the work heretofore done by the Commissioner of Customs and that portion of the work performed by the First Comptroller and Register, which is now imposed upon the Auditor.

The work of the Auditor for the Treasury Department is now, however, very much increased by reason of the new work in the liquidation of manifests, entries, and invoices.

In the appropriation act for 1896, the Auditor was allowed 15 additional clerks on account of the income tax, at a total compensation of \$18,200, and 9 clerks for the liquidation of manifests at a total compensation of \$9,300, making a total increase for 1896, over 1895 of 24 clerks at an additional compensation of \$27,500.

The income tax having been declared unconstitutional, the 15 clerks provided in view of its provisions are unnecessary for that work, and I am asked to show why this force should be continued.

The act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 808), has the following provision:

"SEC. 9. On and after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, each master of a vessel arriving in the United States from a foreign port, except vessels carrying traffic in bond on transfer ferries, shall, immediately upon landing and before entering the vessel at the custom-house, mail to the Auditor for the Treasury Department, Washington, a true copy of the manifest of his vessel, and shall on entering his vessel make affidavit that he has mailed such copy, that the same is true and correct; and

he shall also mail to the said Auditor a true copy of the corrected manifest filed on any post entry of his vessel. Any master who neglects or refuses to mail to the said Auditor the required copy of the original or corrected manifest shall be subject to the same fines and penalties fixed by law for his refusal to deliver the manifest of his vessel to the collector: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to ports where there is a naval officer.

In anticipation of the passage of this law, the Auditor had, on February 2, 1895, submitted an estimate for 9 clerks as the force necessary to carry out its provisions. In his letter to the Secretary (see Ex. Doc. No. 278, H. R., Fifty-third Congress, third session) the Auditor estimated the annual number of vessels arriving at ports where there are no naval officers at 22,056, and the number of cars under consular seals at 5,000, making a total of 27,056 manifests to be liquidated each year. The estimate of the Auditor was substantially correct as to the number of manifests of this character, but there were others which had not been included in the Auditor's estimate.

During the month of July, 1895, manifests of vessels and consular seal cars were received in about the ratio estimated, but it was found, on investigation, that railroad cars not under seal were bringing over merchandise at various points, and these cars were included in the orders for the production of manifests. The number of manifests received was consequently very largely in excess of the original estimates.

During the month of January, 1896, the following manifests were received:

Vessels	892
Consular seal cars.....	147
Railroad cars not under consular seal.....	17, 244
Wagons, boats, etc.....	461

Making a total for one month of..... 18, 744

And a total for one year of about..... 225, 000

These manifests have first to be compared with the copies received from the collector of customs, and disposition of the merchandise verified by comparison with the accounts of the collectors.

Attention is called to the discrepancy between the estimate of the Auditor in regard to the number of manifests and the actual number received arising from the fact that railroad cars containing dutiable merchandise cross the border at various points of which the Department had no record and of which, consequently, no estimate could have been made.

From the condition of the service it is impossible to prove the exact value to the Government of the establishment of what is practically a naval officer for all the ports where there is no such officer, but there can be no doubt that the Government now has, independent of the collectors, an accurate knowledge of all merchandise brought into the country by any and all means of conveyance.

The above shows the need of additional force to properly check the manifests, but the largest increase of work is in connection with the examination of the entries. To effectually carry out the act of Congress requiring a report to this office of all merchandise placed in the custody of collectors, it became necessary to inaugurate a system that would show the final disposition of the goods. With this end in view and acting under section 20, act July 31, 1894, the Department directed the collectors at all ports not having a naval officer to transmit to this office with the entries the consular or pro forma invoice, the weighers', gaugers', and measurers' returns, and all other papers forming the basis of the entry and the liquidation of the same. This practically made this office a naval office for all ports in the country not already provided with a naval office. There was no conception of the magnitude of the labor involved in this change until after the work began, and it appears that no previous estimate was made to cover this increase of work.

Prior to July 1, 1895, the examination of entries in this office was a very small item in connection with auditing the accounts submitted by collectors of customs. It consisted principally in noting whether or not the proper rates of duty were applied to the articles of merchandise named, an examination of the calculations on the face of the entry, and checking the amount of duty named on the entry against the amount named on the abstract. This work was almost mechanical, and could scarcely be done otherwise than in a perfunctory manner, and it was but little more than a verification of the clerical work of the collector's office.

This office had no information or means by which it could pass intelligently upon the make-up or liquidation of entries; the principal part of the work in connection with the customs accounts being that of comparing the entries with the abstracts and seeing that the total amounts named agreed with the amount of funds that the collector said he had collected and deposited, there being no source or method by which this office could determine whether or not the collector had properly disposed of and accounted for all the funds which came into his possession.

As stated by the Auditor in his annual report to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 16, 1895:

"Not since the foundation of the Government has the Treasury Department known that all collectors of customs have collected the correct rate and amount of duty on merchandise coming into their possession. At the six ports at which there are naval officers who examine the entries, invoices, and certificates of the gaugers, weighers, and measurers this fact is ascertained; but at the 146 ports at which such officers are not stationed there has been no check. Heretofore the Auditor and Commissioner of Customs have been compelled to rely upon reports made by the collectors, and were without any evidence to verify or disprove the accounts as rendered. The invoice of the merchandise showing the articles and the declared value and the action of the appraiser fixing the value thereof and of the collector, as to the classification, were not furnished. Even the certificates of the officers who ascertained the quantity were retained by the collectors. There was absolutely no possibility of the accounting officer detecting error or fraud unless the same appeared on the face of the accounts of the collectors as rendered for settlement."

Since July 1, 1895, entirely new methods have prevailed in this office in connection with the examination of entries. Under regulations based upon the act of March 2, 1895, manifests of vessels and cars are forwarded direct to this office, and these show what articles of merchandise come into the custody of collectors. This constitutes a charge against the collectors in bulk for which they receive credit by reporting the disposition of the merchandise through entries. The examination of these entries, in connection with the invoices and other papers required in order to make the above act effective and in compliance with regulations based upon section 20, act of July 31, 1894, is practical in every particular, and affords facilities to demonstrate the correctness of the work of the importers and the collectors from beginning to end.

Collectors of customs and officers acting as such, except at the six ports at which there are naval officers, send to the appraiser the invoice filed by the importer when making entry of merchandise and the triplicate copy of the same received from the American consul, and the appraiser makes his report and suggested classification on each and returns them to the collector. The officer who ascertains the quantity of merchandise entered makes his return in duplicate, the liquidating clerk in the office of the collector notes his liquidation of the entries on the face thereof, and, after attaching the original invoice and the certificate of the gauger, weigher, or measurer to the entry, forwards them to this office for verification. These entries are forwarded as soon as completed or liquidated at the close of business each day, in order to facilitate the auditing of the collector's accounts. This office being in possession of these papers it can ascertain with accuracy that the correct rate and amount of duty have been collected and deposited by the collector.

As stated by the Auditor in the report referred to above, I am clearly of the opinion that by the new system of requiring manifests, invoices, and the findings of appraisers, weighers, and measurers to be sent to this office the absolute accountability of collectors of customs for property coming into their possession and the collection of the correct duty thereon is fully established.

In this connection it may be noted:

(1) The invoice is examined to see if the collections, extensions, and additions are correct and properly certified to by the American consul, and to see if it is "made out in the currency of the place or country from whence the importation shall be made," as required by sections 2 and 3, act of June 10, 1890. The invoice having been found to be correct the basis for the entry and the liquidation of the same is established.

(2) The original notes and reports of the appraising officer, made on the invoice, under regulations based upon section 10, act of June 10, 1890, are then examined and compared with the items on the entry, thus having the same information that guided the collector and thus verifying in a practical manner the collector's classification of the articles named.

(3) The invoice is necessary to show that such incidental charges as the "value of cartons, cases, crates, boxes, etc.," are included in the entry as a proper charge in connection with the dutiable value of "imported merchandise subject to the ad valorem rate of duty," as prescribed in section 19, act of June 10, 1890.

(4) The invoice is also necessary that this office may see that excessive discounts are not allowed in the appraising and entry of the merchandise named in the invoice and entry.

(5) From the invoice it is often found that merchandise entered as free of duty should have been classified as dutiable merchandise.

(6) Another very important function of the invoice is that of determining whether or not the importer has violated section 7 of the customs administrative act in relation to the undervaluation of merchandise, for without the invoice this office would have no means of ascertaining this fact outside of the collector's own statement. It has been found in several cases recently that the collection of penal duty was

overlooked by the collectors until their attention was called to the same by this office after an examination of the entries in connection with the invoices.

(7) The weighers', gaugers', and measurers' returns now forwarded with entries under regulations based upon section 20, act of July 31, 1894, have also proven valuable factors in the examination of entries in the way of determining the actual dutiable quantity of articles of merchandise paying a specific rate of duty.

(8) It often occurs that collectors do not use the correct value in the reduction of foreign coin to United States money, and in such cases the invoice is essential to establish the date of importation from the foreign country and thus show the proper value of the currency of the invoice as indicated by the quarterly publications of the Treasury Department.

(9) It has often happened that the value stated in the entry is in a different currency from that actually paid for the goods, as shown by the invoice, and the goods are thus undervalued and the lawful duties not collected. The invoice enables this office to detect such errors and require the collection of additional duties.

(10) Probably the most important purpose served by the transmission of the invoices to this office is to enable it to ascertain that all items of merchandise specified therein have been included in the entries therefor and that the proper duties have been collected.

It will be observed from the above what a vast difference there is between the examination formerly given entries in this office and the examination they receive at the present time. Entries that formerly required only a few minutes to exhaust all the available resources for examination now require, in many cases, that number of hours. Previous to an experiment, it was impossible to indicate with any degree of accuracy the clerical labor necessary to perform this work, but in the light of six months' practical experience the actual requirements have been demonstrated. It was fortunate for this office and this part of the Government service that circumstances were such that there were available clerks to put upon this work, for if it had been restricted to the regular force of the customs division the work would have been almost hopelessly in arrears to-day.

While the average number of entries received per month is not materially increased, yet they require the same examination that they formerly received. The increase of labor is in consequence of the presence of invoices and other papers with the entries, and in this connection it may be noted that during the month of July, 1895, the smallest month in the year for importations, this office received from nonnaval office ports 22,438 entries and 35,639 invoices. These invoices average about thirty lines to the invoice, making a total of over 1,000,000 lines for the month, which, when added to the number of lines in the entries and other papers, brings the total number of lines examined for the month of July, 1895, near to 2,000,000. Thus it will be readily seen that the volume of work in this particular has been increased many times over.

To illustrate further as to the time and labor required and the results achieved I will state that in the examination under the old system of all entries submitted to this office from all nonnaval office ports for the months of July and August, 1894, it became necessary to write 55 letters to collectors calling attention to irregularities or errors; whereas in the examination of the entries for July and August, 1895, the first two months for which entries were examined under the new system, it became necessary to write 934 letters, this tremendous increase being the result of having the original papers to examine in connection with the entries.

This careful scrutiny of the entries has been the means of stimulating customs officers throughout the country to a closer performance of their duty, and as a natural consequence will reduce to a minimum the number of errors in future accounts, and thereby render greater security to the Government in the collection of the proper duties.

Prior to October 1, 1894, the force engaged in the examination of customs accounts in the Treasury Department was as follows:

	Num-ber.	Compen-sation.
Office of First Auditor.....	20	\$28, 900
Office of Commissioner of Customs.....	33	49, 430
Total	53	78, 330
In Customs Division to-day	54	72, 820
Reduction in expense.....		5, 510

Of the 54 clerks now employed on customs work 26 are engaged on the new work of liquidating manifests and entries and the examination of the invoices.

It will be noted that besides doing the work heretofore performed by the First Auditor and Commissioner of Customs, the Customs Division now performs the same service in the examination of the accounts of the 146 collectors at whose ports there are no naval officers, which is performed by the 6 naval officers at the 6 ports where they are stationed. In these 6 naval offices 169 persons are employed, at a total compensation of \$277,905.

I submit the above facts to show that the clerks appropriated for, to audit accounts in connection with the income tax, were employed on the increased work which developed in connection with the liquidation of the manifests and entries and to demonstrate the further fact that it is absolutely necessary that this number continue on this work in order to carry out the requirements of Congress.

In conclusion I beg to say that the Auditor has heretofore had personal charge of the question as to the force necessary to carry on the work of this office, and has given close attention to this matter. Mr. Baldwin is now very sick, confined to his bed, and is too ill to be consulted on business of any character. He could give a much better and more satisfactory argument than I have been able to do, to sustain his estimates for the fiscal year 1897. He is an efficient and energetic officer, giving his whole time and attention to the service of the Government. Having made a special study of the customs work, he is thoroughly conversant with every feature of the same, and would not ask for more force than he thought necessary for the proper transaction of the business of this office.

I inclose herewith Department Circulars Nos. 52, 53, and 109. Also report of the Auditor for the Treasury Department for 1895, and invite the special attention of your committee to pages 4, 5, and 6, of said report.

Respectfully yours,

R. M. COUSAR, *Acting Auditor.*

Hon. HENRY H. BINGHAM,
Chairman Subcommittee, House of Representatives.

[1895. Department Circular No. 52. Auditor for Treasury Department, No. 1.]

LIQUIDATION OF MANIFESTS OF CARS SEALED WITH CONSULAR SEALS, AND CONTAINING MERCHANDISE INTENDED FOR CONSUMPTION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE
AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 13, 1895.

To collectors of customs and officers acting as such:

To enable the Auditor for the Treasury Department to liquidate the manifests of cars arriving under consular seals, it is hereby directed that on and after July 1, 1895, when cars containing merchandise intended for consumption arrive sealed with consular seals and are entered at the port of first arrival the entry (Form 47) shall be made in quadruplicate instead of triplicate as now, and the quadruplicate entry shall be mailed by the collector to the Auditor for the Treasury Department. The collectors in mailing said entries to the Auditor will use the special envelopes furnished them for that purpose.

If at the port of first arrival any car sealed with consular seals is found to have been entered or the seals broken, so that the same can not be forwarded to the port of destination, and the merchandise contained in the said car is entered at the port of first arrival, the collector at such port will forward to the Auditor for the Treasury Department a true copy of the manifest of said car, and note thereon the distribution of the merchandise found in said car, giving the number and kinds of the entries of the same, and the number of packages in each entry; and will also report on said copy of manifest the discrepancies between the contents of the car as found and the manifest as certified by the consul.

On the arrival at the port of destination of any car sealed with consular seals and containing merchandise for consumption, the inspector who unlocks the car and superintends the unloading of the same shall certify on the back of the copy of the manifest forwarded by mail by the consul to the collector at the port of destination, and in the blank printed thereon, the fact that he has examined the car upon its arrival and the seals thereon were found intact, and that the contents of the car corresponded with the manifest, unless there is a discrepancy between the contents of the car and the manifest, in which case the same will be fully noted on the manifest.

After the contents of the car have been entered, or placed in general order as unclaimed, the collector shall note on the face of this copy of the manifest the disposition of the contents of the car, giving the numbers and the character of the respective entries, and stating the number of packages in each entry, and also the

number of packages going into general order, and the general order number. When this shall have been done the collector shall mail said copy of the manifest to the Auditor for the Treasury Department, using the special envelopes for this purpose.

E. P. BALDWIN,
Auditor for the Treasury Department.

Approved:

C. S. HAMLIN,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[1895. Department Circular No. 53. Auditor's No., 2.]

LIQUIDATION OF MANIFESTS OF VESSELS ARRIVING AT PORTS AT WHICH THERE IS
NO NAVAL OFFICER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE
AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1895.

To Collectors of Customs and Officers Acting as such at Ports at which there is no Naval Officer:

Your attention is directed to section 9 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes," as follows:

"SEC. 9. On and after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, each master of a vessel arriving in the United States from a foreign port, except vessels carrying traffic in bond on transfer ferries, shall, immediately upon landing and before entering his vessel at the custom-house, mail to the Auditor for the Treasury Department, Washington, a true copy of the manifest of his vessel, and shall on entering his vessel make affidavit that he has mailed such copy and that the same is true and correct; and he shall also mail to the said Auditor a true copy of the corrected manifest filed on any post entry of his vessel. Any master who neglects or refuses to mail to the said Auditor the required copy of the original or corrected manifest, shall be subject to the same fines and penalties fixed by law for his refusal to deliver the manifest of his vessel to the collector: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to ports where there is a naval officer."

Envelopes, with the address of the Auditor of the Treasury Department, an official frank, and instructions printed thereon, will be furnished you from this office for delivery to masters of vessels arriving at your respective ports, and you will cause the same to be delivered by the boarding officer to the master of each vessel boarded, and if the vessel is not boarded you will deliver them to each master upon his arrival at your office before permitting him to enter his vessel. The boarding officer, or the collector, will inform each master of this requirement. Each master on entering his vessel will be required by you, in addition to the oath at present required, to make affidavit that he has mailed to the Auditor for the Treasury Department a copy of the manifest of his vessel, and that the same is true and correct. Such affidavit will also be required to all post entries of vessels.

Each collector receiving the manifest of a vessel, on entry of same, shall, as soon as practicable after the unlading of the vessel and the entry or storing of the cargo, make a copy of the manifest of such vessel (or, if possible, use for this purpose a copy of the same delivered to the boarding officer or the collector), and opposite the several items of merchandise therein set forth show the disposition of the same—that is, what ones have been entered for consumption, warehouse, immediate transportation without appraisement, or have gone into general order as unclaimed, giving the number of packages or articles on each line of the manifest so disposed of, and numbers of the respective entries, and the general order number, and on entries for immediate transportation without appraisement the names of the ports to which shipments have been made. This copy of the manifest, with the disposition of the merchandise noted thereon, as herein directed, must be promptly forwarded by the collector to the Auditor for the Treasury Department, using for this purpose the special envelopes furnished collectors.

In all cases of post entries by masters of vessels the copy of the manifest to be forwarded by the collector to the Auditor must be of the corrected manifest filed, and not of the original.

E. P. BALDWIN,
Auditor for the Treasury Department.

Approved:

C. S. HAMLIN,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[1895. Department Circular No. 109. Auditor for the Treasury Department, No. 3.]

REQUIRING ACTION OF APPRAISERS, GAUGERS, WEIGHERS, AND MEASURERS TO BE IN DUPLICATE; AND REQUIRING ENTRIES, INVOICES, AND CERTIFICATES TO BE FORWARDED TO THE AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1895.

To collectors of customs and officers acting as such:

To enable the Auditor for the Treasury Department to verify every liquidation of an entry made by a collector of customs, or an officer acting as such, at each port at which there is no naval officer, and that he may have for this purpose the same information and data that were possessed by the liquidating clerk in the office of the collector, it is hereby ordered that on and after July 1, 1895, at all ports, except those at which there are naval officers, the appraisers, or officers acting as such, and the collectors shall each indorse their respective action touching the valuation and classification of merchandise on both the original and triplicate of the invoice; and the collectors shall require the officers gauging, weighing, or measuring any merchandise specified in an entry to make their returns thereof in duplicate.

The liquidating clerk in the office of the collector shall, if possible, make his calculation of the liquidation on the face of the entry. When the liquidation is completed, he shall attach to the entry the part of the invoice and report of the gauger, weigher, or measurer used by him, taking care to see that each invoice and report bears the same number as the entry, and the collector will at the close of business each day forward by mail to the Auditor for the Treasury Department all such entries, together with the invoices and reports thereto attached.

No entries will be required to be forwarded to the Auditor with the accounts of the collectors, as they will be placed therewith by the Auditor after he has verified the liquidation, but in all other respects the accounts of the collectors must be rendered to the Auditor for the Treasury Department, as now required.

If there is filed with the collector only one part of an invoice that must be forwarded to the Auditor, it will be returned to the collector for file in his office if such a request is indorsed or stamped thereon. Any collector desiring it may have returned to him all invoices forwarded to the Auditor upon notifying him to that effect.

E. P. BALDWIN,
Auditor for the Treasury Department.

Approved:
S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

AUDITOR FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 8, 1896.

SIR: In accordance with your suggestion, I have the honor to inform the subcommittee on the legislative bill that, after consideration, in my judgment the increase in the number of money-order offices and large increase in the number of money orders issued will not at this time justify a reduction in the force of the money-order branch of this office.

During the past twenty months the money-order work in arrears, by very considerable effort, has been brought up to date.

The number of money-order offices has been more than doubled since 1890.

The number of money orders issued and paid during the past fiscal year amounted to more than \$300,000,000, and to correctly audit the \$23,000,000 of vouchers which represent this immense sum, together with the constant increase in the volume of the work, will require the present force of the office to be retained.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that the number of employees in this office June 30, 1892, was 477. The number now on its rolls is 488. In addition to this force there are three temporary clerks at \$720 each whose services will be dispensed with before the end of the present fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

GEO. A. HOWARD, *Auditor.*

HON. H. H. BINGHAM,
Chairman Committee Legislative Bill, House of Representatives.

THURSDAY, February 6, 1896.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. T. HARRIS, COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you briefly explain to us why you desire these changes? As I understand it, there is an increase of three clerks and three copyists.

Mr. HARRIS. We have two at \$1,000 and ten at \$900, and some are proving to be a little better than others; and we can not promote them, as we have to jump them to \$1,200, and some will not ever get there, and by this arrangement we put five of them at \$1,000 and seven at \$900, which will work a great convenience in that matter and a saving to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. They will be the same people?

Mr. HARRIS. It would only increase the sum total \$300, but it would be a great benefit. You know where there are a great many women employed they get sore-headed if they are not promoted every once in a while.

The CHAIRMAN. And it will give greater convenience and facility in your work?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes; it would increase the efficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything additional to state to us other than the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate on an appropriation for the establishment of the office of land-grant colleges in the Bureau of Education?

Mr. HARRIS. Nothing additional, except perhaps in one line of it, the line relating to the visiting. It is necessary to make some visits to these and to make some provision for that, and the sum of \$6,000 contemplates that. I have a very good man under me for the \$1,800 you gave me last year, but we are not doing as much as we could with the \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been on this work for six months?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have just started it?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose your report covers the progress of your work?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir; I think so, entirely.

Mr. DOCKERY. You propose an actual supervision of the work of these colleges?

Mr. HARRIS. No, sir; but the preservation and collecting of methods. There is no supervision by our Bureau, but an inquiry in the States, and the collection of the benefits of experiments, and the cost of all that sort of thing; and the Bureau has nothing of supervision, but it is only the collection of statistics and valuable information in regard to methods and distributing them, so that each person can act in the light of the whole.

Mr. DOCKERY. You collect these things by use of these colleges without involving the expense of traveling?

Mr. HARRIS. You would have to go and look into the particular methods sometimes.

Mr. DOCKERY. Methods of what?

Mr. HARRIS. For instance, touching agriculture, it has never been worked into a method at all, and I have certain lines we are looking at now; that is, getting information about the method of market gardening near Philadelphia and St. Louis, and spreading the information with regard to that, so that anybody—a farmer's boy or young man—could work on new lines and make agriculture more profitable. Market gardening brings in to the farmer about twice as much as staple agriculture on the farm. You take Connecticut and compare it with Maine. It is \$590 on an average in Connecticut, whereas it is \$300 in Maine. You take the other States, and the railroads, by rapid transit, bring the farmer within this possibility, and it is these agricultural colleges that take hold of this and spread this information. That is the substance of a lecture I—

The CHAIRMAN. How many agricultural colleges are there?

Mr. HARRIS. One in every State and Territory; they are State institutions.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is an estimate of \$1,000 for 1897 for books for library, etc., and the appropriation for 1895 was \$500. What did you expend under that for 1895?

Mr. HARRIS. We bought books and periodicals.

The CHAIRMAN. I know that; but what did you expend? Did you expend it all?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir. It was formerly \$1,000, but it was lowered three years ago to \$500, and inasmuch as my Bureau is collecting information in regard to education all over the world, we need a very ample fund for books, and \$1,000 is very small, and it seems to me we ought to go back to what it was before, if you can arrange it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any pressing necessity for a larger appropriation for next year than last year, in view of the conditions?

Mr. HARRIS. I should say not very pressing, but to the extent of \$500.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you expended of this year's appropriation?

Mr. HARRIS. I have expended, I think, about three-fourths of this year's already.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you ask in the next item, "for collecting statistics for special reports and circulars of information \$4,000." This year you received \$2,500 and last year you received \$2,500. What were your expenditures of last year?

Mr. HARRIS. We used it all up and needed more. I had to postpone the purchase of very important documents, and then I have used up all of this year's fund; that is, I have engaged the whole of it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is by the end of the year?

Mr. HARRIS. I have now already used it up, and I need more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not wholly within your control as to whether you expend this for six months or ten months or four months, and does it not depend upon your wisdom and judgment as to whether you do so?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir. My wisdom and judgment have used it all up so far, and, I was going to say, where I can get a report made by specialists living in Philadelphia or Louisiana it stops the expense of a special clerk which you have attached to my Bureau for \$1,400. The money you put in here saves large expense in salaries. My Bureau has not been increased for several years in the number of persons, and we have been able to make up on that by this fund by finding out who are making special inquiries and helping them a little and then getting their reports for \$200 or \$250. That is the way this fund is expended mostly. Also some of it is needed for transportation.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the next item is for purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, etc. You ask \$4,000 for 1897, and this year you had \$2,500?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir. We call that the museum fund.

The CHAIRMAN. This is based upon the proposed expenditure for your service?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1895 I see you had \$2,500. Did you expend all of that?

Mr. HARRIS. We expended all for last year, but for this present year I have about \$600 in hand.

The CHAIRMAN. You have about one-fourth of it left?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. I would be glad if you would indicate the line or paragraph of the act of August, 1890, which authorized or directs you to make this expenditure proposed in this supplemental estimate for which you ask \$6,000.

Mr. HARRIS. For what expenditure?

Mr. DOCKERY. Give me the language of the original law.

Mr. HARRIS. The language of the original law simply requires these agricultural colleges to report every year to the Secretary of the Interior what they have done with the \$15,000 up to \$25,000 and that is referred to my Bureau. We correspond with them about the item. If they make an item, say for buying a piano instead of for paying for English instruction, we tell them to strike that off and take the piano out of another fund. We have a great deal of correspondence in regard to that, but we are not bossing their institutions, and Congress has made this itself.

Mr. DOCKERY. I understand the law. Here is a proposition to go further than that, and I would be glad to have you indicate the line or paragraph of the existing law which authorizes you to send persons to inspect.

Mr. HARRIS. There is no law, and we are not going and investigating them in that sense at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Then that would be to propose new law?

Mr. HARRIS. Not at all. We can visit any college, because any citizen can visit any one of these colleges and talk about their methods.

Mr. DOCKERY. I see the suggestion in your report is:

"It is unnecessary to say that where millions of dollars have gone from the United States Treasury in endowments, it is good economy to send a few thousand dollars after the larger sums in order to increase the efficiency of that endowment."

Now, without questioning the statement, I would be very glad for you to indicate the language of the original law which authorizes you to exercise this sort of supervision to the extent at least of advising these institutions.

Mr. HARRIS. It is not to advise them or direct them in any way, shape, or fashion, but simply, as I said in the fore part of my statement, it is the matter of collecting the results of their experiments on some particular line which shows that it was a successful experiment. Each college has a man of genius in some particular line, and we find out what is done and we publish it, and—

Mr. DOCKERY. But the purpose of this act seems to be clear and specific, and that is we give amounts to certain agricultural institutions which comply with certain provisions of this statute. Now, the contemplation of this provision in this last law

was to see that these colleges who received it had complied with the requirements of the statute, and not that the Commissioner of Education should enlarge the scope of his work and suggest to them it might be a wise suggestion that by reason of that experiment, for instance, in Philadelphia, you can improve your methods here or your methods there; but the cold contemplation of the law, as I understand it, was that this money should be expended for the benefit of certain agricultural colleges who had complied with certain requirements of the act of August 30, 1890, for instance, that they should make no distinction between colored and white people in education, and provisions of that sort.

Mr. HARRIS. So far as the law goes, that is it exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask this question: If we appropriate this \$6,000 asked for, is or is not the object a very great enlargement of the provisions of the appropriation bill of the current year, wherein we gave you a clerk at \$1,800 a year for the collating of this information? It would be a broadening of your field.

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, sir; from \$1,800 to \$6,000, and that would be three or four times.

The CHAIRMAN. I should think you would feel this is a matter that belongs to another committee and not to us, where the subjects are deliberated upon.

Mr. HARRIS. You must understand that was not started by the Commissioner of Education, but many communications from agricultural colleges were referred to me, and I stated then if we had that fund we could do something with it, and this is what we would do if we had it; but we did not start this.

Mr. DOCKERY. I am satisfied that statement is correct. I have been lobbied persistently, and in using the words lobbying I do not mean it in any offensive sense, by gentlemen connected with these institutions in the States.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of judgment, because your judgment is so much better than ours, if this proposition should be entered upon ought not it to be entered upon with and surrounded by the wise precaution of legislation, and its maintenance come from your general fund? Ought it not to be a part of your general system and general work of your office?

Mr. HARRIS. I do not quite get your idea.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to these colleges getting this grant, ought not it to come out of that grant or subsidy?

Mr. HARRIS. I think it would be better not to connect the Bureau of Education with that subsidy in any way or fashion. I think that would complicate things, and I do not know that I should think it would be wise.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask in your office for one editor at \$2,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. The editor of the Survey has a great many duties, and I will say first, if I may go back for some time, that we had an executive officer who did that work for some time, and he received a salary of \$3,000. There was a general assistant who did that work, and he had a salary of \$3,000, doing away with the salary of \$3,000 for the executive officer, which I recommended to the secretary. That left no pay in any way to give the editor.

We have a man who is thoroughly qualified for the work and he has charge of the editing. We have no editor. The increase of the Survey needs that. We published this last year 7,500 pages of manuscript text for the annual reports, monographs, and bulletins, and 400 pages of text for geologic folios. This man read 1,847 galleys of proof and 8,133 pages revised in page form, and his duties are varied, and it requires a man of literary ability and good general education and trained in scientific matters. Two thousand dollars is the least such a man can well be paid. This man at the present time is paid from the appropriation for geology, the general fund in the sundry civil bill. We have no other appropriation to take for it.

One matter I would like to call to the attention of the committee is the present office force, established in 1882 by the provision in the legislative bill. It has been changed but a trifle since that time. At that time the Survey had an appropriation of \$150,000. This year it has a direct appropriation of \$517,000 and \$200,000 for work in the Indian Territory, and on that account we have been obliged to have men doing clerical work who are paid from the topography and geology. I brought this matter to the attention of the Secretary several times, and I think it has been presented to the general committee at various times in the past by Major Powell.

The CHAIRMAN. In the estimates you ask but one change?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Should this appointment be conceded, one editor at \$2,000, would that go to the man who now holds the position?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; he is in the classified service.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not under civil service?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. In fact, all the places of the Survey are now under civil service.

The CHAIRMAN. He is now paid out of what appropriation?

Mr. WALCOTT. For geology in the sundry civil bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything beyond these figures you wish to give us?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir. Some day I would like to present to the committee, in the future, when times are better, the question of office force, but that should come from the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir. When times are better we will go into that. Have you any data you desire to leave with us? You might leave that data in reference to your editor.

Mr. WALCOTT. I have an item here which I will also leave in regard to the Director's salary and some memoranda the Secretary requested.

Memorandum explanatory of estimates in legislative bill, 1896-97.

The Director's salary is given in the estimates at the amount stated in United States Statutes at Large, volume 20, page 294, section 1. In the organic law of the Survey it is provided that the "Director shall have the direction of the Geological Survey and the classification of the public lands and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain," and further that "the Director and members of the Geological Survey shall have no personal or private interests in the lands or mineral wealth of the region under survey, and shall execute no surveys or examinations for private parties or corporations."

The Director is thus debarred by law from taking any professional fees, a privilege conceded to the heads of Departments and Bureaus and the employees of the Departments generally, provided the work is done outside of Government hours.

The Director is charged with the administration of the Survey and he is continually being called upon to consider and determine scientific questions such as relate directly to the work of the Survey, and also to collateral subjects, information upon which is desired by Congress, the committees of Congress, the several Departments and Bureaus of the Government, and the people at large. The office requires administrative ability and a general and special scientific training. It is scarcely comparable with a purely administrative position.

Editor.—The item for establishing the office and providing for the salary of editor is intended to meet a long-felt want in the Survey. Heretofore the office of editor in the Survey has been a temporary one, not specifically provided for by Congress, but paid out of the bulk appropriation. The pay of the editor has varied from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per annum. It is the opinion of the Director that \$2,000 is a sufficient salary for the position, and that the office should be placed on a permanent footing and specifically provided for.

The duties of editor require literary training of a high order and a wide acquaintance with scientific literature. In the past fiscal year 7,500 pages of manuscript text were read and prepared for the printer for the annual reports, monographs, and bulletins, and 400 pages of text for the geologic folios. There were 1,847 galleys of proof read and 8,133 pages revised in page form. The publications received from the Government Printer during the year included Part III of the Thirteenth Annual Report, Parts I and II of the Fourteenth Annual Report, two monographs, and six bulletins. In addition, fourteen geologic folios were published by the Survey.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

STATEMENTS OF MR. B. W. TAYLOR, CHIEF CLERK, MR. FRANK H. THOMAS, AND MR. ADOLPH VON HAAKE.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Taylor, who has just been made chief clerk, desires that I should come along to answer some of your inquiries.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item in which you desire a change is "Chief clerk, Post-Office Department, who shall also be superintendent of the Post-Office Department building." Why do you desire that change?

Mr. THOMAS. The main object of asking for that change is that under the present system or the system that has always obtained in the Post-Office Department the disbursing clerk has made the purchases, paid them, and audited the bills, and, as you gentlemen know, there have been at times some comments and a good deal of scandal attached to that office. It was a matter discussed with Postmaster-General

Bissell and acted upon by Postmaster-General Wilson to divide that, the chief clerk doing the purchasing and auditing and the disbursing officer paying for them

The CHAIRMAN. So that one is a check upon the other?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be his function if he was superintendent of these buildings?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "One curator of museum, at \$1,000." Just state briefly the character of that museum.

Mr. THOMAS. At the World's Fair there was an exhibit of the Post-Office made and a considerable amount of money was expended, and my mind runs it was about \$30,000 expended in procuring articles of interest and of instruction, etc., to be displayed at the World's Fair, and a great many articles were donated. At the close of the World's Fair the question was what should be done with that exhibit, which was conceded by those who knew it to be a very fine exhibit. There was either one of two things to do—bring it to Washington and display it or box it up. Under the direction of Postmaster-General Bissell, I was appointed custodian of these exhibits, and brought them on to Washington and fitted up a room to have them displayed in the Post-Office Department, an interior room in the court, which is not suitable for clerks, and has been occupied and used for a storage room. It is a one-story iron-roof building, and unsuitable for clerical force. Of course, it is necessary someone should be responsible for those articles. I do not know whether any of you gentlemen have visited it there or not, but it is a room 45 by 50, and actually filled with articles interesting and instructing pertaining to the growth of the postal service.

The CHAIRMAN. Who cares for them?

Mr. THOMAS. We had no one in the Department who was considered competent to take care of them among the clerical force whom we could spare unless we took some high-priced clerk and put him in there and have him familiarize himself with those articles so he might explain them to the public, and I will say while the exhibit is open—it has now just returned from Atlanta—the average number of callers there run about 140 per day, and a good many came from distant cities for the express purpose of viewing the collection of stamps, which is supposed to be the finest collection in the world.

We found a very intelligent man who accepted the appointment as laborer and we detailed him to take charge of that exhibit. Now by so doing we simply cripple our laboring force that much. We have only 16 scrubbers and scourers to keep the building clean who get \$55 a month, and that is the way the matter stands. One laborer is doing two laborers' work while this man is in charge of the museum. That is open to the public from 9 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon of each day and the balance of the time, from 2 to 4, the man in charge of the museum under the new order of things is in charge of our documents.

Mr. DOCKERY. In the event the committee should determine to appropriate this additional amount, could not you secure him for less than \$1,000 for that work?

Mr. THOMAS. We do not look particularly at this man, but we look at that we have to have a man of sufficient caliber to take charge of an affair of that kind, where we have now several thousand articles of interest, which articles ought to be properly explained to the public, and using that person in connection with the charge of our documents there is no such provision made for any such person in our Department.

Mr. DOCKERY. How many rooms do you occupy with this exhibit?

Mr. THOMAS. It is one large room, 45 by 50 with an 18-foot ceiling, and it is filled clear to the ceiling, and then we have enough articles in cases to fill the corridor leading to the museum as soon as we can make way with the Auditor's files which are now in that corridor.

The CHAIRMAN. On those two points, that is all you desire to say?

Mr. THOMAS. I simply wish to say that this museum is worthy of preservation and there should be some person there who is competent to take charge of it.

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. In the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General you increase the number of laborers from 9 to 11?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Taylor having been chief of the division where these laborers are asked for can better explain the necessity for them.

Mr. TAYLOR. I will say I have been superintendent of the division for about four months, that is the division of post-office supplies. The necessity for these laborers is the work of the division has increased in the last two or three years something near 40 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. In what division is it?

Mr. TAYLOR. The division of post-office supplies. The package room, as I remember now, is about 38 per cent increased. The number of packages of blanks and

books put up and sent out this year is 297,468, as against 277,052 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, showing an increase of 20,416 packages.

The CHAIRMAN. For how long a time?

Mr. TAYLOR. This year. This is for blanks alone. We supply all the blanks for the post-offices throughout the whole country for the Post-Office Department in that division. The number of requisitions received and filed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, was 264,066; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, 324,349, indicating that the work of the division in this particular increased 23 per cent during the year.

Mr. ROBERTSON. In the letter of the Postmaster-General to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the question of the condition of business in the Executive Departments, I notice, under the head of the First Assistant's Office, he says that "the business of this office is in good condition, the same being up to date. Second, I hand you herewith a list of the employees of this Bureau who have been detailed to other bureaus or offices for a period exceeding one year." Now, it seems that they have been detailing people?

Mr. TAYLOR. I will say, in reply to that—

Mr. ROBERTSON. They have enough force there to be able to get along without these people?

Mr. THOMAS. I will state this detail is compensated from one bureau to another. That originated away back years and years ago when people received promotion from one bureau to another, and were still carried on one roll, but when you come to average up the four bureaus of the Department it is about compensated.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Here are a number of officers given originally to this particular branch of the Government, the Post-Office Department, and if they could not do without them certainly they would not have detailed them to some other place. This statement says:

"I hand you herewith a list of the employees of this bureau who have been detailed to other bureaus or offices for a period exceeding one year."

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir; they are permanent, and have been for years. On the other hand you will find in looking at the report they have clerks permanently detailed to the First Assistant. These people you might say started twenty or thirty years ago and it seems impossible to correct it. I worked at it myself very strenuously for a couple of years and finally had to give it up. However, this increase is not for clerks but is for laborers.

Mr. ROBERTSON. It also gives laborers and messengers here?

Mr. THOMAS. And the reason that this work in the division of post-office supplies is current is from the fact we have had during the last year or year and a half just simply to let every man in our corridors and rooms lay down their scrubbing brushes and go over there to work a day or a day and a half in the supply division in order to catch up.

The CHAIRMAN. You base your claim only upon the fact that during the last two years there has been in the division an increase of about 40 per cent.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir; it is entirely extra work.

Mr. TAYLOR. Probably 40 per cent is rather high. I see the figures in the report give an average of about 23 per cent.

Mr. THOMAS. I will say I revised all the estimates of the Assistant Postmaster-General. This clerk of class 4 additional—

The CHAIRMAN. In the Third Assistant's office?

Mr. THOMAS. In the office of the Third Assistant; but if you notice the next item there are 15 clerks of class 3, a reduction of one, and that is simply—

Mr. DOCKERY. A promotion?

Mr. THOMAS. The chief of the division of classification is a \$1,600 man. The chiefs of all other divisions in the Post-Office Department are \$1,800 clerks. That division is as important as any other, and it would seem but right that that man should have the same pay as the others. He is now a \$1,600 clerk.

Mr. DOCKERY. What chief is that?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Fountaine, chief of the classification division, who now gets \$1,600, and we ask to make him an \$1,800 clerk, and we drop out a \$1,600 clerk, which simply puts Mr. Fountaine on a parity with the other chiefs of the divisions of the second class.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You increase him \$200.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 26 clerks of class 1 and you ask for 29, an increase of 3. Any special reasons for that?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why those additional clerks?

Mr. THOMAS. One of those clerks is for the classification division and two clerks are for the registration division of the Third Assistant's office.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Why is it necessary for these additional clerks when in the letter here the Third Assistant Postmaster-General says "that the business of this bureau is in a satisfactory condition, no part of it worthy of mention being in arrears."

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. He also says—

"That of the force of this bureau 2 clerks of class 2 have been detailed to the office of the First Assistant, 1 clerk of the first class to the Second Assistant, and 1 laborer to the disbursing clerk and superintendent, but these details have been fully offset by like details from other bureaus to this."

Why the necessity for the additional force in view of this statement?

Mr. THOMAS. It is a fact the business of the Department is growing, and the increase asked for here is not the increase asked for by the Assistant Postmaster-General. In every instance we cut them down to the last notch. It is in the Third Assistant's Office, upon personal examination of the work of the registry division, of the classification division, and of the stamp division, we recommend really 15 clerks all told, because we make a \$1,800 clerk and cut out a \$1,600 clerk, 1 for the classification division, 2 for the registry division, and 3 for the stamp division. I know specially about the stamp division, and I know that is true in the classification division that these clerks work over hours. Many of them get very little of their leave, and that is specially true of the stamp division. There is hardly a clerk in the stamp division who gets thirty days annual leave.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You have had no resignations by reason of that?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir; we have, strange as it may seem. We had two of the lady clerks break down in the stamp division and resigned within a year.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How long had they been in the service?

Mr. THOMAS. I presume they are both under thirty years of age; we have no old ladies there.

Mr. HEMENWAY. But I say how long have they been in the service?

Mr. THOMAS. They came in under civil service, I think one had been there about three years and the other lady about three.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How many have you employed in the service?

Mr. THOMAS. Sixty-three clerks, I think, in the stamp division.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You have only had two give up their positions by reason of health out of 63?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCALL. Were they strong ladies physically when they came in originally?

Mr. THOMAS. I could not say, as I do not know.

OFFICE OF FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General?

Mr. THOMAS. The chief clerk of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General is here.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you wish 8 clerks of class 2, instead of 7, and 12 clerks of class 1, instead of 10, making an increase of 3 clerks in your department. Is there anything beyond what you claim is the general growth of business?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir. There is the inspection of the postmasters' bonds, which is new law, and certainly they need more than that number of clerks. General Maxwell wanted three times that number, but we tried to come before this committee asking for just as little as possible.

Mr. DOCKERY. I desire to ask if this entire increase you have asked here of 3 clerks is made necessary by the act of Congress which requires the inspection of bonds every two years?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, it is; and more clerks than that are needed. General Maxwell, I think, asked for 9 clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. How many clerks have you upon that work now?

Mr. CHAPIN. Fifteen.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that work up to what you might call date?

Mr. CHAPIN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How far are you behind?

Mr. CHAPIN. We are physically unable to do the work that is necessary to be done in that division in consequence, as the members stated, of the new law imposing upon this division the necessity of rebonding every four years and the inspection of bonds every two years.

Mr. ROBERTSON. You are the chief clerk of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General?

Mr. CHAPIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. In your letter of October 15, 1895, in response to the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury asking you to inform him of the condition of business of your office, you say you are completely up with all your work?

Mr. CHAPIN. At that time.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well has this work for renewal of bonds become heavier since October 15; has it become so heavy that you can not conduct it with the present force you have now?

Mr. CHAPIN. That is the cause.

Mr. ROBERTSON. It has since that time; what was the cause of the existence particularly at this time of the great amount of extra work?

Mr. CHAPIN. The bonds were expiring, you understand, in the different months imposing for the different months more labor for all those months. That is to say, we did not—

Mr. ROBERTSON. I want to get at this point. Before that date the fourth-class postmasters gave no new bonds, but just run on unless something happened, the death of a surety, or something of that kind, and the bonds were not renewed. What date did this law go into force?

The CLERK. The 1st of last July.

Mr. ROBERTSON. All of the fourth-class postmasters had to give new bonds or nearly all, or perhaps a great number of them, and the proportion of those who had to give bonds was less than those who did not have to give bonds?

Mr. CHAPIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. This law went into force on the 3d of March last, and, notwithstanding all that, you continued all of your work under that line until the 15th of October, since which time it has become so great you can not carry it on. What were you doing between March and October?

Mr. CHAPIN. We had a detail from other offices of people to help out on that division.

Mr. DOCKERY. I want to say that my observation of the operation of that law in this division is that it has been doing exceedingly efficient work, and there is no doubt but what there is an increased force necessary under that law, and a proper increase; but the only question that arises in my mind is this, in connection with this increase of the bonds the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General has the appointment of officers. Now, these appointments are all made. In other words, if he had the rush of removals and changes and appointments, such as in a change of administration, I would not even presume to ask the question; but that work having been completed the question is whether or not there is a demand upon other clerks in his office that existed heretofore.

Mr. CHAPIN. Perhaps you are not aware of the fact that soon after the commencement of this Administration the policy of the Department was to allow the tenure of office to be four years, and consequently the changes have run along all through those years and there are many who have not been changed yet. They have adhered very strictly to that practice.

Mr. MC CALL. How many fourth-class postmasters are there?

Mr. CHAPIN. Between 3,000 and 4,000 presidential offices, and I think there are 66,000 of the others.

Mr. DOCKERY. I do not want to cripple the inspection of these bonds. My judgment is that this law, which requires the inspection every two years and an absolute renewal every four years, is a wise law. It is an absolute necessity for good government and the protection of our revenues. Nobody will deny that; therefore there would seem to be a necessity for some increase, because this work must go on from time to time; but the doubt arises in my mind on account of the probable diminution of the work which has heretofore been imposed upon the clerks in the other branches of this office. I do not know.

Mr. CHAPIN. I wish to say just here there are about 8,000 offices which pay less than \$25 a year and 12,000 offices which pay less than \$50 a year, and when you insist upon new bonds from these postmasters they think there is some hocus-pocus about it, whereby they are going to be cheated out of what holding they now have, and it is with a great deal of difficulty we rebond them.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is very true.

Mr. CHAPIN. That is a cause of the increase of labor.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1896.

My DEAR SIR: Complying with the request of Mr. Dockery to Mr. Chapin, when before your Committee on Appropriations, to advise you in reference to the number of bonds that have been inspected up to date and those that have not, you are informed that in the first, second, and third class offices the Dockery law has been carried out, both as to new bonds and the sufficiency of the same. In the fourth class, postmasters have qualified in substantially all cases required under the four-year clause of the law; but under the two-year provision comparatively few of the money-order and

none of the not money-order bonds of this class have been inspected concerning their sufficiency, because of the inadequacy in the number of our force.

Very truly, yours,

R. A. MAXWELL,
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

Hon. H. H. BINGHAM, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF TOPOGRAPHER.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for two assistant map mounters at \$720 each?

Mr. HAAKE. Yes, sir; it is in connection with some other additional appropriations which I ask for, and I would like to read a letter which I wrote to the Postmaster-General before he inserted this amount.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is short, just read it.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE TOPOGRAPHER,
Washington, D. C., September 12, 1895.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 9th instant, requesting my estimate for the appropriations required for the publication of post-route maps for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for the personal force attached to this office, permit me to submit the following:

In the interest of the service, and as an aid to education, it is very desirable that post-offices, as far as possible, be supplied with post-route maps of their respective States or Territories. As there are about 70,000 post-offices in the United States, and as the average cost of a post-route map (ready to hang on wall) is \$2, it is obvious that the usual annual appropriation of \$18,000, which has to provide maps for the use also of the Post Office Department proper, the force of the Railway Mail Service, and the inspectors, is inadequate to allow of any but a very restricted distribution to postmasters. Hitherto the last-named distribution has not exceeded 600 maps a year, and an extension thereof would, with present funds, be impossible, the accounts of this office for several years past being virtually behindhand.

Both by judicious rearrangement of the recently constructed maps and by a new agreement for the supply of the Railway Mail Service, I can now furnish to postmasters, yearly, about 4,000 post-route maps, provided means and facilities be allowed this office to have them backed with muslin and mounted on rollers. For this purpose I need cotton, map rollers, etc., more space for stretch boards, and an additional assistant map mounter. The required space can be obtained by renting the now unoccupied part of the second floor of the present office building, 420 Ninth street.

Therefore, I recommend that the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses in topographer's office, including publication of post-route maps, be increased by \$3,000 for muslin backing and mounting of maps for postmasters; that the appropriation for rent be increased by \$300 for additional space for map mounters; and that the personal force be increased by an additional assistant map mounter, at \$720.

Further, I repeat my recommendation of last year that a laborer be added to the force of this office.

Yours, respectfully,

A. VON HAAKE,
Topographer, Post-Office Department.

CHIEF CLERK, *Post-Office Department.*

The CHAIRMAN. On page 158 you ask for rent of topographer's office. It is now \$1,500 and you increase the rent to \$1,800; why is that?

Mr. HAAKE. I need an additional room for the map mounters, and a large one because the maps are stretched and mounted on boards along the wall and the more wall space we have the more maps we can mount.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that building?

Mr. HAAKE. 420 Ninth street.

The CHAIRMAN. This is in the same building?

Mr. HAAKE. Yes, sir; in fact we occupy this room now, but we do not pay any rent. They permit me to use it until an appropriation is given.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 159 there is an item for miscellaneous expenses in the topographer's office in the preparation and publication of the post-route maps, etc., and you ask for \$21,000, and the appropriation for the present year is \$18,000. Why that increase of \$3,000?

Mr. HAAKE. I want to supply as far as possible the postmasters with maps. We have 70,000 postmasters. I think it is necessary for every postmaster to have a map of his State in his office, and as far as practicable I will use this money for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the reason?

Mr. HAAKE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you expend all of your appropriations for 1895?

Mr. HAAKE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you spent of the appropriation for this fiscal year for the first six months?

Mr. HAAKE. I can hardly state that.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you expended half of it?

Mr. HAAKE. Oh, undoubtedly; yes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. How many maps can you furnish with that increase?

Mr. HAAKE. About 4,000 a year for the postmasters. I used to furnish those maps for the Railway Mail Service, but now I have contracted for a cheap map for the Railway Mail Service which is satisfactory to that service, and I can issue similar kinds of maps to postmasters. The Railway Mail Service maps have not the star routes printed on those, and they are much cheaper.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I have seen them often. Have you got two styles and prices, one larger and one smaller?

Mr. HAAKE. No, sir.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Are both the same size?

Mr. HAAKE. Well, the State maps are very different. Some are in combination, like the two Virginias; you can not separate those two Virginias on account of the shape of the State, and those are larger maps. Some of the maps are four sheets, and some are smaller.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you charge of the contingent expenses of the Post-Office Department?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn to page 155, "for stationery and blank books, etc." You ask the same for 1897 you have for 1896. How much of the contingent expenses under that paragraph was expended in 1895?

Mr. THOMAS. I can state that only approximately. I think between \$7,000 and \$8,000 has been expended. That is my recollection.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give any idea what it is up to the close of December for this year?

Mr. THOMAS. No, sir; I can not. I can furnish that information immediately to the clerk of your committee.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we had better have it, then, of these following items.

Mr. THOMAS. With the exception of one item, and that is in regard to telegraphing. I can tell you in reference to the telegraphing. I can speak of that and send you the data in reference to the expenditure of the balance of last year, and also the present status of those items.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you had better do that. Give us the expenditure for the preceding year and also up to the 31st of December of this year.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK, *Washington, D. C., February 7, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with your request of yesterday, a statement showing the amounts expended and the unexpended balances on the 1st of January, 1896, in the appropriation for the contingent expenses, Post-Office Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896; also a statement of the expenditures and unexpended balances on June 30, 1895, in the same appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

In relation to the balance shown in the item of miscellaneous expenses, I would state for your information that a number of quarterly payments falling due on the 1st of January are not made until some days after that date, and the balance shown is more apparent than real.

With reference to the cost of the Postal Guide, I have to state that the price per copy for the January Guide is 16½ cents, the contract being for 90,000 copies. The price for each monthly supplement is eight-tenths of a cent for 85,000 per month.

Very respectfully,

BLAIN W. TAYLOR, *Chief Clerk.*

Hon. H. H. BINGHAM,

Chairman Subcommittee Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Statement showing the amounts expended, and unexpended balances on the 30th of June, 1895, in the appropriations for contingent expenses Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

Appropriation.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Amount unexpended.
Contingent expenses:			
Stationery.....	\$8,000	\$6,590.71	\$1,409.29
Fuel.....	9,000	8,990.47	9.53
Lights.....	5,250	3,177.03	2,072.97
Plumbing and light fixtures.....	1,500	1,495.82	4.18
Telegraphing.....	2,500	2,369.57	* 130.43
Painting.....	3,500	3,498.28	1.72
Carpets.....	2,000	1,972.07	27.93
Carpet, Auditor's Office.....	2,000	1,998.86	1.14
Furniture.....	1,500	804.27	695.73
Furniture, Auditor's Office.....	1,000	1,000.00	.....
Horses and wagons.....	1,500	712.40	787.60
Hardware.....	500	413.48	86.54
Miscellaneous items.....	10,000	9,713.16	286.84
Miscellaneous items, Auditor's Office.....	2,000	1,960.30	39.70
Total.....	50,250	44,696.40	5,553.60

* Amount of bills unpaid, \$487.70.

Statements showing the amounts expended and balances on the 1st of January, 1896, from the appropriation for contingent expenses, Post-Office Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Appropriation.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Amount unexpended.
Contingent expenses:			
Stationery.....	\$8,000.00	\$2,692.30	\$5,307.70
Fuel.....	9,000.00	5,919.15	3,080.85
Lights.....	5,250.00	1,394.07	3,855.93
Plumbing and light fixtures.....	1,500.00	845.65	654.35
Telegraphing.....	2,500.00	804.02	1,695.98
Painting.....	2,500.00	1,787.18	712.82
Carpets.....	2,000.00	1,776.91	223.09
Carpet, Auditor's Office.....	1,000.00	890.56	109.44
Furniture.....	1,500.00	323.78	1,176.22
Furniture, Auditor's Office.....	1,000.00	596.98	403.02
Horses and wagons.....	1,000.00	814.47	185.53
Hardware.....	500.00	121.43	378.57
Miscellaneous items.....	10,000.00	2,710.23	7,289.77
Miscellaneous items, Auditor's Office.....	2,000.00	854.76	1,145.24
Total.....	47,750.00	21,531.49	26,218.51

Mr. THOMAS. There is an item for telegraphing in which we ask an increase from \$2,500 to \$3,000, and we ask that for the reason in 1895 there was a deficiency of \$357, and in 1894 there was a deficiency of \$331, and in 1889 the deficiency was \$141, so you see the deficiency has increased each year, and if the appropriation for next year is made \$3,000 it will probably just about balance, and we will not have to come back with a deficiency. I have this statement here:

Telegraphing.

Year.	Appropriation.	Balance unexpended.	Deficiency.
1889.....	\$2,500.00	.....	\$143.92
1890.....	Rates con- tested.	.....	.....
1891.....		.....	.....
1892.....		.....	.....
1893.....		.....	.....
1894.....	2,500.00	.....	331.92
1895.....	2,500.00	.....	357.27

Mr. DOCKERY. On page 150 you ask for authority for the Postmaster-General to contract for this Official Guide for four years. What is the reason for that?

Mr. THOMAS. Last year we received permission to let under contract the postal maps for four years, and we found there is such a saving on letting the contract for four years, we ask permission for the Postmaster-General to receive propositions and, if possible, to make a contract on postal guides. That request is predicated upon the favorable letting of the contract for post-route maps for four years.

Mr. DOCKERY. Did you let a contract last year for \$27,000?

Mr. THOMAS. We let it for less than \$27,000.

Mr. DOCKERY. How much?

Mr. THOMAS. It was considerably less than \$27,000. Then you understand we have to buy, in excess of the contract, so many new ones absolutely, and then we have to increase that order from time to time for the various post offices.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need \$27,000 with the permission to contract for four years?

Mr. THOMAS. No, sir; I doubt if we use \$27,000 if we contract for four years.

Mr. DOCKERY. If we give you authority to contract, what will you need?

Mr. THOMAS. Well, that is entirely problematical. If we could contract on the same proportion we did on the post-route map last year, \$25,000 would do. We effected a saving of about 25 per cent, did we not, Major?

Mr. HAAKE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. We gave you \$18,000 for the post-route map last year, on the basis of a four-year contract. What was the amount of that contract?

Mr. THOMAS. I think it was about \$14,000.

Mr. HAAKE. The maps proper \$12,700 without the extra work.

Mr. HEMENWAY. So, notwithstanding the fact you saved considerable money, 20 per cent, you ask now an increased appropriation for this year?

Mr. THOMAS. All the money we save on letting the contract we expend in issuing more maps to the service and the same way with the sale of maps. All maps we sell with 10 per cent on the cost added, that goes into the Treasury to the credit of the cost of maps.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In place of saving dollars and cents you put out a larger quantity of maps?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And in this other case you would issue a larger quantity of Postal Guides?

Mr. THOMAS. No, sir; we only issue Postal Guides to the service. If any outsiders want them they buy them.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You made the remark awhile ago. I did not understand that in addition to the contract you had to buy additional numbers of the Guide.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Why is that true?

Mr. THOMAS. We make an estimate; but suppose a post-office burns up, we have to supply a Guide and we have to have Guides for new post-offices established. As the carriers and clerks increase in various offices we have to have additional Guides.

Mr. HEMENWAY. By your past experience you ought to know what is required each year.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir; but there has been an increase for the last few years.

Mr. HEMENWAY. To get right at the point I want to know why did not you in your original contract contract for the Guides necessary, without having from time to time to buy additional numbers?

Mr. THOMAS. Well, we do not care to have any left on hand, and we make an estimate of the probable amount we will use during the fiscal year.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Do not these additional numbers cost an increased price?

Mr. THOMAS. No, sir; they cost the same price—there is no increase.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you expended for the first six months for 1896?

Mr. THOMAS. The contract is for 90,000 copies.

The CHAIRMAN. And how much?

Mr. THOMAS. It comes in two items. There is the item for the Guide, I can not give you just the fraction of a cent, but I think it is 12 cents and a fraction and then it is about a cent or a fraction under a cent for a copy for each of the eleven supplements. There are 90,000 monthly supplements each going with the 90,000 annual Guides.

Mr. DOCKERY. You will send us that?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

STATEMENT OF MR. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

Mr. WRIGHT. I will not detain you long. I have only one or two suggestions to make, which I think will meet with your approval. I will just state the condition of our affairs. I have asked—

The CHAIRMAN. I see you ask for seven special agents instead of six.

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir. I have asked for five extra special agents, and I asked for an appropriation of \$20,000 to carry out—

The CHAIRMAN. Simply take the first paragraph.

Mr. WRIGHT. There is connected with that, too, if you will allow me, "to enable the Commissioner of Labor to carry on an investigation relating to the economic aspects of the liquor problem, etc., \$20,000." That is what I asked for at the time that law was passed, but it was not granted but authority was given. I have now made such plans for carrying that out. I think I can get on without that appropriation in that form, at least I will try to; but I would like these special agents, which will increase my regular force that much if it can be done, and I would like \$500 additional to the stationery, because I can not carry on this work without a large amount of printing; and then the appropriation for postage stamps to prepay postage on mail addressed to postal-union countries ought to be increased \$100. The civil-service status of my office makes some of these changes possible for me relative to force. Everything is now under civil service, and if I can have these special agents—

Mr. DOCKERY. Can you strike out the \$20,000?

Mr. WRIGHT. If you give me the special agents I will carry on this work without the \$20,000. I will carry out the order of Congress without that.

The CHAIRMAN. If we appropriate \$20,000, under the act of 1895 you could under that make these appointments, could you not?

Mr. WRIGHT. I could not now, under orders of the President relative to civil service.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be the only restraint?

Mr. WRIGHT. That would be the only restraint; it would have to be added to the miscellaneous appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. With the increased appropriation of \$6,800 you purpose to carry out the work that Congress directed you to carry out, and that is what they will be specially directed toward?

Mr. WRIGHT. It will be used for the inquiries, and others will be used for this thing, but I need a greater force for two reasons other than that. I am now struggling under two investigations Congress has ordered, and to carry out the third one, which Congress has already ordered, I have not force enough. That is why I put on this \$20,000. I thought I would have to carry out that investigation by the old method. I can do it differently, and I have made my plans so I will not need the whole of that \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you relieve us of this entirely?

Mr. WRIGHT. If you give the little addition to my regular force.

Mr. McCALL. Amounting to what?

Mr. WRIGHT. \$6,800.

Mr. DOCKERY. Can you apply the pruning knife a little to your regular force?

Mr. WRIGHT. Not very well. I have only two inefficient men, and I reported to the House yesterday on those. I can not scale my force very well.

The CHAIRMAN. You think your regular force can not be cut, then, to a greater extent than you have recommended?

Mr. WRIGHT. I do not see how I can. If you wish to do it I will make this suggestion to you: I know the feeling about the increase of force always, and I share that with you, and if you want to avoid it you can add that sum directly on that miscellaneous appropriation, and I then can employ temporary people from the civil-service rolls under orders from the President, and you will not increase your regular force a particle.

Mr. DOCKERY. Adding \$6,800 there?

Mr. WRIGHT. Or \$6,000 will answer if you put it that way. Then that is elastic, while the other way it makes an increase in my permanent force. That is, if you gentlemen wish to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. You prefer the word "employee," to the word "experts?"

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir; because I send regular clerks into the field, and if the word is changed back, then I would labor under an uneconomic condition, as it would have to be experts, and sometimes I could not send a clerk, but would have to send an expert. We had that two or three years, and it increased the efficiency of the office 10 per cent by doing that.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you make any cut on stationery?

Mr. WRIGHT. I want you to add \$500 on stationery and \$100 on foreign postage. That is the increase under this bulletin business that you have given me the regular bulletin and not provided postage.

The CHAIRMAN. How much for books, periodicals, and papers for library did you expend for 1895?

Mr. WRIGHT. The report is here, and I think we expended it all.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you expended up to the first of this year for that purpose?

Mr. WRIGHT. As far as the current proportion will admit. We need that, Mr. Chairman. We have the best statistical library in the town and the best law library—even better than the Supreme Court; we have to have it.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you expend all the amount to prepay matter addressed to postal-union countries for 1895?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you expended up to date?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir; our correspondence with foreign countries is constantly increasing.

The CHAIRMAN. Now come to the item for contingent expenses.

Mr. WRIGHT. That is as small as we can possibly get it.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you ask for \$3,000 for contingent expenses?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir; that is as small as we can get it down, and it has been cut down.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you expend it all last year?

Mr. WRIGHT. All but a few dollars; the report is before you.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are up to the limit?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then in the item below you do not want these new words?

Mr. WRIGHT. If you give me the \$6,000 you can strike out the \$20,000. That will save an increase of the regular force, if you gentlemen do not want to do it, and at the same time enable us to carry on the work. I would rather have that on the regular force, because, you know, if you get it on the regular force it is very apt to stay there; but if you add the \$6,000 to the miscellaneous expenses, making \$60,000 instead of \$54,000 last year, we have to take all of these employees, even by the month, from the civil-service list, so that there is no choice, in my mind, as to appointments.

Thereupon the committee took a recess until 1.30 p. m.

AFTER RECESS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

STATEMENTS OF COL. CECIL CLAY, CHIEF CLERK, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, AND MAJ. FRANK STRONG, GENERAL AGENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask an increase of \$500 for the Solicitor-General. Please give us the reason briefly.

Colonel CLAY. The reason is, \$7,500 is the statutory salary, and the Department of Justice has been for many years estimating for the statutory salary.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has he been receiving \$7,000?

Colonel CLAY. As far as I know, and that extends back to 1882 when I first entered the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it stands on its own footing?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office that his salary be increased from \$4,000 to \$5,000?

Colonel CLAY. We have three Assistant Attorney-Generals employed in the Department of Justice at \$5,000; we have one more, making four appropriated for this year, and he is on duty in the Department of the Interior. There is an Assistant Attorney-General in the Post-Office Department, who is appointed by the Postmaster-General, which is an anomalous proceeding, and the Attorney-General before getting this estimate interviewed the Postmaster-General and they both came to the conclusion that the Assistant Attorney-General for that Department had as much work, and was doing as much as the Assistant Attorney-General of the Interior Department, or any of them, and there was no reason, business or judicial, why he should receive less compensation and be put on a different footing.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is he in the Interior Department?

Colonel CLAY. Mr. Hall; he gets \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And appointed by whom?

Colonel CLAY. The President, but appointed through our Department.

The CHAIRMAN. You now have two assistant attorneys at \$3,000, and you ask for eight. Why?

Colonel CLAY. We ask for eight assistant attorneys at \$3,000, which is in lieu of two at \$3,000, three at \$2,500, and one at \$2,000. We have six assistant attorneys, some getting \$3,000 and some \$2,500, and one \$2,000, and those men are precisely the same grade of legal knowledge and do precisely the same sort of work, and there is no reason why they should not receive the same sort of compensation. They are employed in the defense of suits in the Court of Claims, and they are obliged to take charge of cases involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, and involving principles covering other cases which involves nobody knows what, and there is no equitable reason why one man should be getting \$2,000, and doing exactly the same work without receiving the compensation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any reason why the highest should not drop to the lowest?

Colonel CLAY. There is every reason in the opinion of the Attorney-General, who went through the matter very carefully.

The CHAIRMAN. He would rather lift up the low salaries than let the high salaries come down to the lower?

Colonel CLAY. The Government is confronted with first-class lawyers every day, men who get five or ten times the salary they get.

Mr. DOCKERY. You ask an increase of two?

Colonel CLAY. Then, again, you must consider the amount of business before the Court of Claims. I do not think it will be necessary for me to take up the time of the committee, as it is set forth in the report of the Attorney-General.

Mr. DOCKERY. Just indicate in a few words the necessity for that increase.

Colonel CLAY. I think I can do it here in a general way. The business of the Court of Claims, under the Bowman Act, there were transmitted to date 9,317, of which there are now pending 7,051 cases. Under the head of departmental cases there are few brought; general and special jurisdiction, 949 cases.

(Reading): "Although the force devoted to the defense of the United States in the Court of Claims has been able again to accomplish disposal of an increased amount of business, as evidenced by the judgments upon the separate claims of over 3,900 individuals representing in the total 780 cases, yet the arrearages already so great have again increased."

Mr. DOCKERY. What is the increase?

Colonel CLAY (reading). "Meritorious claimants must therefore continue to suffer such delays as to almost justify the current belief that the privilege of suit against the Government is a mere travesty. They will doubtless continue to burden Members of Congress and officers of this Department with complaints and solicitations. No substantial improvement can be anticipated save from increasing the force charged with the defense of these claims. With 9,000 cases pending and a force competent to the annual disposal of less than 800, nothing can be expected save delays amounting practically to denial of justice. If this is to be cured Congress must first make the force in this Department sufficient to fully occupy the time of the Court."

Mr. HEMENWAY. I am told the court is not occupied more than one third of the time.

Colonel CLAY. That the court adjourns is no reason that these people do not work. They work all hours of the day and night, and come down Sundays and work. They work without regard to hours and all hours.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I understand the court is not occupied more than a third of the time, because the Government can not furnish attorneys.

Colonel CLAY. This court does not touch a case during vacation—they do not write an opinion as far as I can ascertain—but meet again leisurely in November, in the fall, and go on working. These people in the Department work all the summer preparing cases.

"For this an increase of at least one-third in number of assistant attorneys, two additional clerks, and increase of general appropriation to \$40,000 are imperatively necessary. And not until this has been done and the increased force put in operation is it feasible to speak of enlargement of the court's capacity, which at present is inadequate for the consideration of more cases than this Department can prepare."

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for a chief of division of accounts at \$2,400. That is a creation of a new office?

Colonel CLAY. I will ask Major Strong to give the figures to you.

Major STRONG. That division of accounts was created as a result of the Dockery law, which provided that all accounts which formerly had gone to the First Comptroller of the Treasury should go to the Attorney-General for examination. A division had to be organized, and an additional number of clerks was given?

Mr. DOCKERY. Seventeen, was it not?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir; and the law requires all these accounts, which amount to 2,000 a quarter, shall be examined, and shall go to the Treasury within sixty days after they have been received at our Department. And there is no penalty, except in case of marshals' accounts. The law provides where an officer asking for an advance of funds is behind in his account—that is, sending it forward in the twenty day limit, which is imposed upon him—and when we are behind our sixty days in sending it to the Treasury Department—

The CHAIRMAN. I suggest that you discontinue that statement for a moment until we get through with this force asked for. This is an increase of salary to the clerk now in charge of the division of accounts.

Major STRONG. I was showing in a general way what work—

Mr. ROBERTSON. What is this man's name?

Major STRONG. Mr. Perry, who is a fourth-grade clerk at \$1,800, and he has been acting as chief of that division since the first of October, 1894. He was assigned to it by verbal order.

Mr. MCCALL. Was this force decreased by the Treasury Department which formerly had charge of this work after being transferred to the Department of Justice?

Major STRONG. No, sir; it was changed entirely. The work formerly went to the First Auditor and from him to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, and the office of First Comptroller was abolished and he became the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the work formerly performed by the Comptroller's office is now performed by the Fifth Auditor, so the Fifth Auditor really does the work of the Comptroller.

Mr. MCCALL. How many men were working under the First Comptroller before it was abolished?

Major STRONG. My recollection is 18 or 19, possibly 20.

Mr. MCCALL. Are they still retained in the service?

Major STRONG. Some are. They were transferred—most of them—to the Auditor's office and other places in the Treasury. The old Comptroller's office was abolished entirely.

Mr. MCCALL. And, in point of fact, this increase of a new division in your Department has increased the service that much?

Major STRONG. It is a new thing entirely; yes, sir. We had no force to put at that work. We had about 9 clerks, and the Attorney-General asked for 17 in addition.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men have you on that line of work now?

Major STRONG. We have 17, I believe; 18 with this acting chief clerk, who belongs on the rolls of the Department proper.

The CHAIRMAN. Eighteen men doing this work?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You want an increase of one?

Major STRONG. We want this chief of division provided for as a chief of division. That takes him out of the roll and makes him chief of a division.

Colonel CLAY. Here is a list showing the compensation chiefs of divisions get in other Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. As we understand, this very proposition passed the House on the urgent deficiency bill at \$2,400. It has been amended by the Senate. What will result in conference is another question.

Major STRONG. Yes, sir.

Colonel CLAY. The position is a responsible one. This man put in charge of these men is directly held responsible for the work done by those people, and obliged to initial the correspondence and take charge of things in there.

The CHAIRMAN. All this committee could do would be to follow the law, whatever it might be at the time this bill becomes a law. That is the only thing we can do. We can pass that as it has already been provided for in the urgent deficiency bill. The next item is "additional for disbursing clerk, \$700," changed from 500. Why is that?

Colonel CLAY. In the early days—it was created a Department in 1870—there was a very small amount of business in proportion to what it is now, not one-tenth, and the law provided, section 351 of the Revised Statutes which is found on page 60, that the Attorney-General should detail a fourth-class clerk as a disbursing clerk, and Congress has been providing \$200 additional right along for him until 1895, and in 1895 Congress appropriated \$500 additional, because the disbursing clerk was acting as appointment clerk. There is no provision made for an appointment clerk and the Attorney-General simply gave it to the disbursing clerk to do the appointment clerk's business. It has grown to such proportions that it is a physical impossibility for the man to take charge of the two offices.

Under this new legislation we are obliged to pay now all the salaries of judges and judicial officers of every kind who are paid by salary, and the result is our disbursing clerk has 20 or 30 rolls to make out every month, and \$1,500,000 is disbursed during the year, and it takes the time of three clerks to do it. The idea of

this is, there will be a vacant fourth-class clerkship left out the seven if we take this chief of division out of that class and make him chief of division at \$2,400. That fourth-class vacancy will take one of these positions and act as appointment clerk with \$200 additional.

The appointment clerk can take charge of the appointment clerk's business himself during a period of a year like this winter when very few appointments are being made. When a rush comes, like a new Administration, and continues a year or a year and a half after a new Administration, he will be obliged to have at the beginning of a new Administration, as we had at the beginning of this present Administration, every stenographer and typewriter in the Department detailed for his service probably weeks at a time.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the salary of the disbursing clerk?

Colonel CLAY. Now it is \$2,300, and the Attorney-General's idea was to make the disbursing clerk's salary \$2,500 and the appointment clerk's \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. If Congress concedes the \$200 additional asked for here?

Colonel CLAY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the disbursing clerk is an \$1,800 fourth-class clerk receiving a special allowance?

Colonel CLAY. Five hundred dollars, and he is also appointment clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think he ought to be paid \$700, so he will receive a compensation of \$2,500?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the appointment clerk now is an \$1,800 clerk?

Colonel CLAY. The appointment clerk now is the disbursing clerk also, and the idea now is to take the \$1,800 clerkship which would be left vacant by putting the \$1,800 clerkship as chief of division of accounts, and then we have one vacancy of an \$1,800 clerkship, and we make that man appointment clerk and give him \$200 additional.

Mr. HEMENWAY. It would be an increase of \$2,400, because you will fill up this vacancy by advancing this man to be a chief of division by appointing another man?

Colonel CLAY. We make an increase by putting the appointment clerk and by the disbursing clerk—

Mr. HEMENWAY. But instead of the item of \$600 you advance this man and make him chief of division, and that makes a vacancy of \$1,800, and you appoint a man to it, and you make him appointment clerk?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; it will not increase the number of \$1,800 clerks, but the gross increase will be \$2,400 for a chief of division. I have been there since 1882 and have seen the growth and increase of work we have there right along, and I certainly do not think we are erring at all when we ask that these salaries be given to these men. A man who has \$1,500,000 to disburse, and the rolls he has to make out of judges and other people, has a pretty good responsibility on his shoulders; he gives bond of course.

The CHAIRMAN. You now have ten clerks of class 1, and you ask for fifteen clerks?

Colonel CLAY. Of those fifteen, only two are additional, because you will notice by looking below, we take out three copyists, and ask for six copyists instead of nine. We take three \$900 ones and make them first-class clerks, and then ask for two additional first-class clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. What special reason is there for this?

Colonel CLAY. I will give you an additional reason for the putting on the extra clerks, and that is because of the general work in the Department; the mere receipting, filing, and taking care of the correspondence in the Department and general work of the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. It is simply a general lifting up of the service?

Colonel CLAY. If you go into the file room after letters not returned to the files, instead of putting three copyists at \$900 under the system we have adopted in the Bureau of Accounts, we give to these examiners of accounts a typewriting machine, so as they examine the accounts and discover errors they put them down on the typewriter instead of calling a copyist; and we can do away with three copyists, and those three people will be put on examination of accounts as men who are employed now. We have 77 marshals and the same number of attorneys, and 350 clerks and 1,200 commissioners all sending in their accounts at the rate of 2,000 a month, and we only have a certain number of these 17 clerks who can be detailed to accounts. We have more districts than men to each. The number of districts given to each clerk will be so reduced until we get the accounts up much more rapidly and much more within the limit of time fixed.

Major STRONG. I would like to add to that just this: These three \$900 men rated as copyists are now doing work of the other class of clerks, and ought to be paid accordingly, and not as copyists.

Mr. DOCKERY. Are they a part of the 17 clerks?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir; but they rank as copyists; but they are not doing copying work at all, but examining accounts.

Mr. DOCKERY. The two additional you propose to put on the same work of examining accounts?

Colonel CLAY. Those two are for the general Department use.

Mr. DOCKERY. The Attorney General in his report makes the recommendation that the time limit for the examination of these accounts be extended, and upon consultation with Governor Dingley and Senator Cockrell and others who had charge of the bill we reached the unanimous conclusion it was not wise to extend the time under any circumstances. Under any system of auditing accounts, if we take down the bars you would be soon behind. Thereupon the Attorney-General addressed me a letter, which I have misplaced. I do not know where it is or how I misplaced it, but in that letter he says that if we are going to maintain that time limit that he ought to have some additional force, otherwise the accounts of marshals would be very much in arrears. I would be very glad if the Major will have the Attorney-General address the committee another communication on this question, because I have misplaced that somewhere.

Major STRONG. I will have that letter sent to you again.

Mr. DOCKERY. In this connection, as you have had a long experience in the Department of Justice, how, in your opinion, is the new system as to the examination of marshals and district attorneys' accounts working?

Major STRONG. It has worked excellently, and we are all satisfied with the change, and are satisfied that the change is beneficial and an excellent thing in every way. These judicial accounts are received and first examined by the Attorney-General, and in that way he is able to and has corrected a great many abuses.

Mr. DOCKERY. Have you found any abuses in the commissioners' accounts?

Major STRONG. We have made a great many disallowances of the commissioners' accounts.

Mr. DOCKERY. About what amount?

Major STRONG. I have forgotten, but it is a very large per cent. Commissioners' accounts have been disallowed and the disallowances have held so far as that is concerned. In marshals' accounts, in one account of a certain district, the disallowances in the last quarter were over \$10,000. Those are what are called "posse accounts." That is the district of Oklahoma—I have no objection to saying.

Mr. DOCKERY. In other words, this new system gives you not only the opportunity of auditing accounts, but exercising administrative discipline, which you could not do heretofore, at least, except in a round about way, because they went directly to the Auditor and not to your office?

Colonel CLAY. And in connection with the examination division we have the force of examiners of accounts who visit these offices as post-office inspectors do post-offices and examine the books of the offices and also the appearance of the offices.

Mr. MCCALL. How did that originate?

Major STRONG. We had that originally, and now the work in connection with—

Mr. MCCALL. Did you formerly get any satisfactory results from that kind of inspection?

Major STRONG. Decidedly; yes, sir. The recommendations for disallowances in the reports of the examiners formerly went to the First Comptroller, who always acted upon them. I do not know what you are driving at, but there is one thing, and that is, when disallowances are made in that way it is often the case the official goes into court before the judge who approved the account and generally gets judgment against the United States for the disallowance.

Mr. MCCALL. You misconceive my purpose. My question was, Do you get any favorable results from special agents you send into the field to look into the accounts of marshals, clerks, and district attorneys?

Major STRONG. You mean working up anything?

Mr. MCCALL. Yes; does it pay the Government to send these men out?

Major STRONG. Certainly; it pays their compensation over and over again.

Mr. MCCALL. Does the Department make any effort to keep up with these men as they go through the country, and their conduct at different places, and manner of reporting, etc.?

Major STRONG. Certainly. We would be very glad to have information on that point. Several examiners have lost their places on account of misconduct.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Do they have to report their whereabouts each day?

Major STRONG. Not each day; but we know, because generally when an examiner goes to a district to examine the accounts of marshals, clerks, commissioners, etc., it takes several weeks, necessarily.

Mr. HEMENWAY. But in his report he shows probably he has been occupied at that particular place examining those reports.

Major STRONG. We assume he is employed all the time.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How many such examiners have you?

Major STRONG. There are 7. They report informally the progress every week; as often as that at any rate, usually every few days.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is my understanding.

Mr. MCCALL. How does the amount of disallowances of commissioners' fees compare with the disallowances of commissioners' fees before the change was made?

Major STRONG. I could not say.

Mr. MCCALL. You can not say whether the proportion is greater or less?

Major STRONG. I can not say.

Colonel CLAY. I will call attention again to the fact the increase here in number is really only two; the other three are copyists, who had been detailed upon this examination work.

The CHAIRMAN. Come to your contingent expenses. What did you expend in 1895?

Colonel CLAY. We expended our appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you run in the way of expenditures for 1896?

Colonel CLAY. I do not know how much we have expended this year.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not tell how much you have expended the first six months of 1896?

Colonel CLAY. I do not know, as I have not got the figures. That depends entirely upon the exigency as it arises. Things have to be provided, and that is generally expended. Of course we may have to have file cases and all sorts of things.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing you can cut off this item?

Colonel CLAY. We always want the same amount.

The CHAIRMAN. For law books for the library, what did you expend in 1895?

Colonel CLAY. We expended all of our appropriation and had a deficiency. I would like to call attention of the committee to the Attorney-General's report on the library, which is on page 9 of his report, and also to the special report of the librarian, made at the Attorney-General's request and direction, which will be found on page 166 of the printed report. Probably if I read what the Attorney-General says it will be shorter than to call upon me.

"I beg leave to call attention to the defective condition of the library of the Department. There has been no special appropriation for many years to bring this library up to an efficient standard. The regular appropriation of \$1,750 is not adequate for the purchase of current books. This Department is not only charged with the preparation and argument of cases in the courts at Washington, but the Attorney-General is continuously called upon for opinions by the various heads of the Department, involving questions of great difficulty and importance, and acts as a constant adviser of the United States attorneys and marshals throughout the States and Territories.

"Questions of almost every character in the entire domain of law have to be examined, and frequently under the necessity of a prompt determination. The responsibility of answering questions involving life, liberty, property, public revenues, and foreign relations must constantly be assumed. It is manifest that this work can not be done properly without access to a comprehensive library. It is entirely impracticable for the Department of Justice to resort to other libraries. The library, as it is at present, is very deficient in State digests, and especially so in text-books. Indeed, in no department of the law can it be considered a thorough, working library.

"I respectfully call attention to the special report of the librarian showing the classes of books specially needed. This report was made under my special direction for the purpose of calling attention to the subject.

"The condition of the library has finally resulted from the reduction in the annual appropriation for maintaining the library. The former appropriation was for text-books and reports, \$1,500, and for session laws, statutes, etc., \$1,000. This is barely adequate to maintain a well-equipped library abreast with the times. In the year 1892 the appropriation was reduced to \$1,000 for text-books and reports, and \$750 for session laws, statutes, etc. This amount was wholly insufficient, and unless the former appropriation be restored the library, even if brought up to a proper standard, will fall steadily behind."

I will just say there is a misapprehension sometimes, I do not know whether in the minds of this committee, that some of the Departments have libraries which contain works of fiction, poetry, etc., to which the clerks go and get out books and papers, etc. But the Department of Justice has nothing of that kind. The library of the Department of Justice is like a workman's tool chest to which the clerks go and get out saws, screws, chisels, augers, and all those kinds of things to protect the Government's coffers against the people who are after them. You can also see the special report of the librarian here in this book.

The CHAIRMAN. Coming to the next item for stationery, you ask \$2,000?

Colonel CLAY. In regard to that I will simply say we exhausted our stationery appropriation sometime since for this year, and asked for a deficiency appropriation, which the committee has already granted in the urgent deficiency bill. It is due

simply to the increased volume of business with the Indian depredation applications, and all kinds of business which involves enormous correspondence, an enormous amount of letters being received and jacketed on our files, which runs heavier this year than last.

The CHAIRMAN. For miscellaneous expenditures I see you ask for an increase of \$1,100. Why is that?

Colonel CLAY. We have estimated ever since 1892, as you will find right straight along, for \$7,500, but Congress for some reason cut the amount down to \$6,400.

The CHAIRMAN. You have lived within it?

Colonel CLAY. We sometimes have lived within it and sometimes we did not live within it. We got \$7,160 for that appropriation some years ago, and in fact we used to have \$8,000. You see when you talk about miscellaneous items it looks like an item which could be at the disposal for anything the Attorney-General wanted it, but it is not; there is only a small margin left that he can dispose of if he finds anything is necessary to be bought. In regard to that item, we can very nearly accurately determine what we will need, and after all the bills are paid out of that there is only a small item of a few hundred dollars which can be disposed of for things which arise now and then.

The CHAIRMAN. For official transportation I see you have asked the item you have for many years past?

Colonel CLAY. I would say we exhausted our appropriation on that before the first of this year and got a deficiency in the urgent deficiency bill; there is now a deficiency of \$800 which the committee has passed.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

STATEMENT OF COMMODORE R. L. PHYTHIAN, NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item you have is the promotion of one copyist so that the copyist may receive \$300 additional?

Commodore PHYTHIAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. He is to be a clerk of class 1; that, I suppose, is to cover what is set forth in your report?

Commodore PHYTHIAN. I can add to that that the clerical work of the observatory is quite large. We have long indorsements to put upon papers, to which I referred, and we have a large correspondence with people making inquiries about astronomical matters and about the time service, and the clerk of the Observatory has charge of the keeping of the records, papers, and making out requisitions and invoices, so that he has very little time to give to clerical labor. He can only give a general supervision over the labor of the copyists. The duties, therefore, of the second person there, who is now styled a copyist, are really the duties of a clerk, and so well performed by the present incumbent, and they are of such a character and such intelligence as, in my judgment, to warrant the additional pay.

The CHAIRMAN. You want two firemen?

Commodore PHYTHIAN. Yes, sir. That I regard as the most important of any recommendation for the increase I have made. The footnotes of the estimate there go somewhat into details as to the reasons, and, as a matter of fact, I am now compelled to put in the boiler house men who are on the rolls as laborers, which is hardly just to them, because they do not receive the same rate of pay, and because at times they are compelled to work on Sundays. Besides that, these men are taken away from the laboring force who keep in order the number of buildings and large grounds we have there, and I consider that is essential.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you expend, during 1895, the full allowance for special and scientific books, periodicals, etc.?

Commodore PHYTHIAN. Very nearly; within a few hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. You spent it all?

Commodore PHYTHIAN. Nearly all; we guard against a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you spent it all this year?

Commodore PHYTHIAN. Yes, sir; we will need that.

The CHAIRMAN. For repair of buildings, etc., you ask \$500 more the present year?

Commodore PHYTHIAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the amount for 1895 as well as 1896 been expended?

Commodore PHYTHIAN. Subject to the remark there is a small balance. I was careful not to incur any obligations to make a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you expended that amount for fuel, oil, etc.?

Commodore PHYTHIAN. Yes, sir. Under every appropriation there is by my system of conducting business a small balance rather than a deficiency. I ask that the title be changed dropping out the word "skilled" laborers so as to properly describe the duties of the position. It does not involve any additional expenditure.

The CHAIRMAN. The note covers that.

Commodore PHYTHIAN. Yes, sir. I want to be perfectly fair and I will say in the appropriation for apparatus and instruments you may reduce it \$500 without any detriment to the service. It is an appropriation sometimes that I expend the whole of it and sometimes not.

Mr. DOCKERY. Can you reduce any other estimate?

Commodore PHYTHIAN. On the contrary, I hope the committee will consider favorably that increase of \$500 for the current expenses. I am constantly hampered in disbursing the appropriations here by the difficulty.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. M. L. CROXALL, REPRESENTING SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. For the item of stationery, furniture, and newspapers, etc., for 1895 you had \$11,000?

Mr. CROXALL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you expend it all?

Mr. CROXALL. Yes; within a few dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you expended for the present year?

Mr. CROXALL. About one-half, probably a little over.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimates for 1897 are the same?

Mr. CROXALL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you want to insert the word "carriages" instead of "wagons?"

Mr. CROXALL. Well, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary both have carriages.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not call them wagons?

Mr. CROXALL. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Comptroller will not pass them as wagons?

Mr. CROXALL. Yes, sir; he will pass them, but there was something there in regard to the purchase of a carriage a year or so ago, and afterwards the Auditor ruled it out, but the Comptroller passed it eventually.

The CHAIRMAN. For books, periodicals, etc., for the Department library, did you expend the full amount?

Mr. CROXALL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you always expend it?

Mr. CROXALL. Yes, sir.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

INDIAN OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. D. M. BROWNING, COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you ask for the insertion of the word "land" before the word "division?"

Mr. BROWNING. Yes, sir. He is chief of the land division. He is virtually already working on this, and it is not a matter of considerable consequence. The chief of the land division has the allotment of titles of reservations and all that sort of thing, and I think it would be a proper designation for his position.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you want an additional officer for chief of account division at \$1,800.

Mr. BROWNING. That is the same; it does not increase the appropriation, but he was put in as a clerk of a certain class and it seems to me now we ought to properly designate it.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not increase the sum total?

Mr. BROWNING. Not at all. It just designates him as chief of the accounts division instead of assigning a clerk of the same class to the work as chief of that division as has been heretofore. It is not an increase. The same force is provided for and we need every one of them, and there is no increase necessary. This seeming amendment is simply to arrange the designation according to the nature of the service performed.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 124 is that a decrease?

Mr. BROWNING. That is for five clerks of class 4, I suppose that is really their designation, but they are made chiefs of division instead of designating them in that class. It makes it just the same.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

STATEMENT OF MR. EMMETT WOMACK, CHIEF CLERK INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, AND MR. W. H. DE LACEY.

The CHAIRMAN. I see in regard to the nine members of the board of pension appeals you leave out "to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. WOMACK. I guess that must be an accident.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it make any difference to you?

Mr. DE LACEY. It would make a very vital difference. That is an accident, and was made in copying the estimate blanks after they were passed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. Come to the next item for special land inspector; "connected with the administration of the public land service, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and to be subject to his direction," is omitted. That is current law, now do you want it?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir; we want it. I notice in the book of estimates there is an appropriation for nine members of the board of pension appeals and one land inspector. The omission of the phraseology comes from an accident—

The CHAIRMAN. You would like to have that retained?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it is necessary for the nine members of the board of pension appeals to be retained? Do you need them?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir. Those nine gentlemen have been supplemented by details from the Bureau of Pensions. There are a great many appeals taken from the action of the Commissioner of Pensions to the Secretary of the Interior. Applicants for pensions are never satisfied until they reach the court of final resort.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this board between the board of review and the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner of Pensions?

Mr. DE LACEY. No, sir; this board is in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and to this board the Secretary turns over all appeals taken before him from the action of the Commissioner of Pensions upon pension applications. That board is under the direct supervision of the assistant, Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How do the appeals for the last six months ending December 31 compare with the appeals prior to that time as to number?

Mr. DE LACEY. I am not prepared to answer that question. I prefer to look at the records.

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Reynolds could give you that information. The nine members of the board of pension appeals act very much like the law division in the Interior Department. They prepare decisions for the inspection of Judge Reynolds.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I understand all that, but the question I put was whether appeals were increasing or decreasing in number?

Mr. WOMACK. Well, I am not prepared to give you that information.

Mr. DE LACEY. We can get that information and send it to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. You leave out the words "custodian who shall give bond in such sum as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, \$2,000." Then six clerks, "chiefs of divisions" at \$2,000, which you make seven, including thereby the custodian. Is that the request of your Department?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir; it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there will be one who is custodian who will give no bond?

Mr. DE LACEY. There was no desire to change the provision of law requiring him to give bond to the Secretary of the Interior in such sum as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine. The present bond is \$5,000. The only desire was to put him in the same classification as the other chiefs of divisions of the Secretary's Office, as he is in reality a chief of division, and his duties are the same as chief of the stationery division, only instead of buying stationery, he buys carpets, chairs, and general miscellaneous items purchased from the general funds.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you want, instead of this custodian, simply an additional chief of division at \$2,000?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir; but we desire that he shall still give bond.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not want to cut out his obligation to give bond?

Mr. DE LACEY. No, sir; that was not the intention.

Mr. McCALL. What is the purpose of changing the name; how does it benefit the service?

Mr. DE LACEY. In the civil service classification there is no chief of division known as custodian; it is an odd nomenclature in the law, and if any rule of the civil service was promulgated applying to chiefs of divisions these rules would not apply to him because he is not a chief of division, although the fact is he is the same as a chief of division, as his duties are the same.

Mr. WOMACK. And he gets the same salary and the responsibilities are quite as much and possibly more. It does not change the salary in any respect, but it puts him in a favorable relation to the civil service; that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. A little lower down I see you want ten clerks of class 3 instead of nine?

Mr. DE LACEY. That clerk of class 3 is now detailed to the finance division of the Secretary's Office and paid from the Eleventh Census roll. About a year and a half ago—I am not certain as to the time—the Secretary of the Interior abolished the expensive disbursing office connected with the Census Office, and had all disbursements arising out of the Eleventh Census accounts committed to the chief of the finance division in his office, who was merely given one assistant. That assistant has been serving in his office since that time and as the census work decreased the increased work of the Department was put upon him. Now his duties are practically the examination of vouchers of special inspectors of land surveys and special examiners of the Pension Bureau, and we desire to retain his services. He has become skilled in the work of the division.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it practically an increase?

Mr. DE LACEY. Not practically; it will not be an increase of force, since this gentleman is now being paid as a clerk of class 3 from the census appropriation. It will merely transfer him from the census roll to the office of the Secretary, where he is serving.

The CHAIRMAN. Who will take his place?

Mr. DE LACEY. No one at all, involving no increase. It will save \$1,600 to the census appropriation, in the same Department. It only puts him on the Secretary's roll, where he now serves, in pursuance to the policy outlined by the committee last year, when they transferred to the Secretary's roll a number of clerks detailed to the Secretary's Office. The other is a limited appropriation for the census, and these clerks are paid, as you gentlemen know—

Mr. DOCKERY. If you allow this estimate, unless you make a corresponding reduction in the other estimate, it will effect an increase?

Mr. DE LACEY. There will be no objection to a reduction being made in the other roll, when it comes up.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In fact, the other roll, with the exception of a few clerks, is discontinued?

Mr. DE LACEY. The chief of division and a number of clerks were authorized under the law to continue this work now as a division of the Secretary's Office.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This particular clerk would not be included and would go off the roll unless transferred into your Department?

Mr. DE LACEY. Unless there was provision made for continuing him, but I understand that division will continue right along. There is no provision of law discontinuing that division of the Secretary's Office. There is always estimated some work in connection with the census records.

Mr. HEMENWAY. But as to this particular clerk, there is no provision for paying him unless he is now transferred into your Department?

Mr. DE LACEY. He would be paid out of the fund applicable to the census.

Mr. HEMENWAY. But he would not continue as he is now?

Mr. DE LACEY. He is doing work on the census work under the lump—

Mr. HEMENWAY. Is not the census work virtually closed up?

Mr. DE LACEY. We are closing it as fast as possible.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This takes care of him in case there is a reduction of the Census Office?

Mr. DE LACEY. It gives us a clerk absolutely needed in the Finance Division.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for a female clerk, to be designated by the President, to sign land patents. Why do you leave out the words "to be designated by the President?"

Mr. DE LACEY. That is an accidental omission by the copyist. May I call your attention to one clerk of class 1 in lieu of custodian?

The CHAIRMAN. That is additional?

Mr. DE LACEY. It is not an addition. We have now \$1,200 for a bookkeeper to the custodian, and inasmuch as he is designated bookkeeper he is not eligible for promotion under the civil service if a vacancy occurred above him, and we want to change his designation so that he will be on a par—

The CHAIRMAN. Under civil-service rules?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir; so as to give him a chance when there is a vacancy under civil-service rules.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for "additional to messenger acting as chief, \$160." That is one of the three who acts as chief; you desire to give to him an increase of \$160. Why do you ask this?

Mr. WOMACK. He really has control of the messengers and is a man responsible for the work of all of them.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have you under you?

Mr. WOMACK. Eight; and he is over these people, and is very efficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Your purpose is to have him chief—

Mr. WOMACK. Of messengers.

The CHAIRMAN. The distinction being \$160.

Mr. WOMACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. DE LACEY. And, if I may be permitted to add, we have no mail division in our division proper; and all the mail in the morning is received by this particular employee and sent into the proper desks; and he is a very efficient man and a man who ought to be under the designation of a clerk.

Mr. WOMACK. I want to call attention here to the appropriation of \$500 for the library—

The CHAIRMAN. We are just reaching that now?

Mr. WOMACK. You notice that appropriation is limited to the purchase of books of professional and scientific nature—

Mr. DOCKERY. We want to take up these things in their order.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend of the contingent expenses for 1895?

Mr. DE LACEY. I can send a statement of what was expended, and I will send that statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us know what you expended in 1895, and what you expended for the first six months of 1896?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir; I can tell you how much we have expended up to February 1, 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be better.

Mr. DE LACEY. In round numbers it is \$46,000. We have an available balance of \$27,169.18. We are very careful in guarding that fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that item of \$73,000 is the lowest you can make it?

Mr. WOMACK. Yes, sir. It really always has been too low, as there are a good many expenditures which are necessary that we have to forego because that appropriation is so limited.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for stationery—

Mr. WOMACK. In connection with that item I beg to call attention of the committee to one fact, which makes necessary a little change, in my mind, which has arisen since these estimates were made. When these estimates were made we were renting a stable which we took out of this fund of \$40,000 for rent, and since that time we have adopted a different rule and have given up the stable and are boarding the horses, and we find that saves the Government something.

The CHAIRMAN. But I am asking you about the stationery for the Department.

Mr. DE LACEY. We have in round numbers \$13,500 remaining of that fund this year. I thought I had that statement in my pocket, but I omitted to bring it, but I remember the figures.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was that so small an expenditure?

Mr. DE LACEY. Well, before the cold and freezing weather sets in we ship all supplies of inks, etc., to the land offices and Indian agents throughout the country.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, your expenditures seem small?

Mr. DE LACEY. It is sufficient to carry us through the balance of the year, with care.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that estimate could not be made smaller?

Mr. DE LACEY. No, sir; I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the item for professional and scientific books to complete broken sets you estimate \$500?

Mr. WOMACK. According to the phraseology of this law here, it is to be expended for professional and scientific books to complete broken sets. Now, the professional and scientific books are not the kind of books we are in need of in the library. That library has been kept there for the general reading of the clerical force, and people who avail themselves of the benefit are not that class of people who are able to buy books. The books are historical and literary books.

The CHAIRMAN. A public library?

Mr. WOMACK. And these professional and scientific books are really not needed.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need \$500?

Mr. WOMACK. We are practically cut off from expending that fund from the very fact that that class of books is not desirable, and I think it is essential that we should be allowed to purchase such things as historical works and modern literature.

Mr. ROBERTSON. It seems to me in going over this thing last year we struck out the very words you put in there, so as to prevent the purchase of novels and things of that sort for the library in the Interior Department, and restricted it to the purchase of scientific books and books which were needed absolutely as books of reference. There is nothing of that kind for the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, for rent of building, covering the next paragraph, you ask \$40,500—that continues?

Mr. WOMACK. Yes, sir. I want to suggest to the committee the propriety of lessening that appropriation and increasing the contingent fund about \$1,000 or \$1,500 for this reason. Since this estimate was made out at that time we were renting a stable and paying \$1,500 a year for it, and we had five horses and it required the services of two of our laborers most of the time, one the whole time and the other one a good portion of the time, and we made an arrangement since that time to board the horses at a stable and we can get them boarded at just about the same figures and get the services of those laborers again in the Department where they are needed, and we can save the services of those laborers by doing that.

The CHAIRMAN. You can cut this down how much?

Mr. WOMACK. Well, \$1,500 for rent of buildings, and put it on the contingent fund.

Mr. DOCKERY. What rent is that?

Mr. WOMACK. This is the stable at \$1,500.

Mr. DE LACEY. And we want to add that to the contingent fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you expended this amount heretofore for rent of buildings?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have expended the full amount?

Mr. DE LACEY. Yes, sir. This is contracted for at \$1,500; that was offered at \$1,800, and through the efforts of Mr. Coombs, then a member of the committee, we got that down to \$1,500. We use the upper part for storage. We put the storage in Marini's Hall, which is now occupied by the Census Office, and we save rent of the building down here on North Capitol street, just changing it around.

The CHAIRMAN. For postage stamps, etc., you ask \$3,000, did you expend that in 1895?

Mr. DE LACEY. Thus far we have expended for postage stamps near \$1,500, and have that balance on hand. That varies, of course, with the amount of foreign correspondence in the Department. The Patent Office has a large number of foreign subscribers to its Gazette, and to increase its subscription on the idea of receiving the Gazette, postage free, the Government is obliged to pay postage, and we have to keep our contract with those people, and we had to ask a deficiency one year, not being able to send the Gazette prepaid.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

STATEMENTS OF MR. W. C. BRALY, CHIEF OF DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS, LAND OFFICE, AND MR. D. W. CLARVOE.

The CHAIRMAN. The first request appears to be to strike out in the item for Assistant Commissioner "to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," etc. You observe that is marked to be stricken out.

Mr. BRALY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you desire the Assistant Commissioner to be appointed other than by the President?

Mr. BRALY. Well, sir, I am not able to answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. That you know nothing of?

Mr. BRALY. No, sir; I can only answer in regard to the appropriations for accounts, and I would not like to answer that in any event.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for "One chief examiner of surveys and special inspector of offices of surveyors-general, \$2,500, and 10 examiners of surveys, who shall constitute a board of examiners of surveys, at \$2,000." Kindly state to the committee why you desire that increase.

Mr. BRALY. Well, the first item there is for principal examiners of offices of surveyors-general and inspector. Under the present system with the three examiners they are inspecting the land offices and offices of surveyors-general. The experience has been that the men who occupy those positions, who are well adapted to inspect and examine the local land offices, are wanting in the technical knowledge necessary for proper inspection of offices of surveyors-general, and the Commissioner is anxious to have some specialists appointed who would be able to examine and report upon the work of the offices of surveyors-general, and in a general way have charge of the examination of surveys in the field that is provided for in the second clause. The second clause asks for ten examiners of surveys.

Under the present system examinations in the field are made by special examiners of surveys or by examiners specially appointed by the surveyors-general in some instances. There are at present eight of those special examiners carried on the Land Office rolls, and they are paid from the appropriation of \$40,000 set aside from the general appropriation for surveying the public lands, for the examination of public surveys, etc. There are now eight of them in the field and sometimes there are less. In addition to that it has been found necessary to detail clerks from the survey division of the Land Office to make examinations of surveys. We thought that the matter of examining in the field and examining the field notes and plats of deputies

who had made surveys could best be performed by the combined force who at times would work on that for the examination of surveys, and the same force examine field notes and plats on their return to the office and, as I understand, it is the desire of the Commissioner to supersede the present rather disorganized method of examining in the field and in the office by a systematic organized corps of examiners, who will have charge of the whole matter and examine both in the field and examine plats after returning to the office.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be the use for that force?

Mr. BRALY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is your corresponding reduction in the existing force?

Mr. BRALY. That, of course, would discontinue the examiners now in the field, the eight I suggest now being carried in the roll, and would also take the place of such expenses as are now incurred by the clerks who are detailed from the office and sent out to do that work.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it would not, as you claim, be an increase in your force at all?

Mr. BRALY. Well, I do not know that that is exactly claimed. It might possibly be. It is something of increase of the present force inasmuch as there are now eight examiners on the roll and this provides for ten, but then I will say here that this force if organized would do work that quite a number of clerks now in the office are now performing, and it is possible there might be a corresponding reduction of the regular force of the Land Office if this force was organized. I am not prepared to say definitely as to that.

The CHAIRMAN. How many clerks are detailed to your office from other offices of the Interior Department; have you any idea?

Mr. CLARVOE. None at the present time. Last year we had a detail from the Pension Office, but they were placed permanently on the roll of the office by the appropriations for this year, 1896. There were 14 clerks thus detailed from the Pension Office.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the item for per diem in lieu of subsistence of inspectors, etc., did you exhaust your appropriation for 1895?

Mr. BRALY. Approximately.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had that allowance since 1893?

Mr. BRALY. Except one year there was a deficiency.

Mr. CLARVOE. That was 1894; we had a deficiency of \$4,000, which made the total appropriation \$11,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You had some special work?

Mr. CLARVOE. The opening up of the Cherokee Strip and the land office at Oklahoma exhausted that.

The CHAIRMAN. You have virtually expended that?

Mr. BRALY. Well, practically; we usually have a margin of just a few hundred dollars; I can tell you in a moment; the appropriation for 1894 was \$11,000; \$10,373 of that was actually expended. In 1895 the appropriation was \$7,000, and \$6,276 was actually expended. In 1896 the present appropriation was \$7,000, and up to December 31, the latest adjustment of accounts is that we have expended \$3,347.77, and that is within a few hundred dollars of what is necessary to expend; sometimes it is necessary to run up to the limit, and sometimes we save a little on it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in regard to the law books for the library?

Mr. BRALY. Well, our appropriation is very small for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you expend all of your appropriation for 1895?

Mr. BRALY. Almost all of it, and would have expended a great deal more if we had it. In 1894 we had \$400 and we expended \$400; in 1895 we had \$400 and expended \$399.75.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you expend on the item "For connected and separate United States maps and other maps prepared in the General Land Office" for 1895?

Mr. BRALY. The accounts are not all settled yet.

The CHAIRMAN. For the preceding years I see the appropriations are the same?

Mr. BRALY. In 1894 the appropriation was \$14,840 and it was exhausted, or, rather, there was a balance of 32 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these maps done by contract?

Mr. CLARVOE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. By annual contract?

Mr. CLARVOE. We make a contract every year.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the contract price?

Mr. BRALY. Sixty-five cents for United States maps and 7 cents for State maps.

The CHAIRMAN. I see on page 123 an item of mine inspectors. Why do you omit that?

Mr. CLARVOE. It is put in the sundry civil bill.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the purpose of that transfer to the sundry civil bill?

Mr. BRALY. I am not able to state, unless it was the idea that that was a more proper place.

Mr. CLARVOE. It was properly placed in the legislative bill by the Land Office, and probably got in the other bill in the adjustment of the estimates in the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it came in this bill by an error?

Mr. CLARVOE. I do not know how that came about.

Mr. BRALY. The Land Office put it in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it heretofore been in this bill?

Mr. BRALY. But somebody else, thinking it more properly belonged in the other bill put it there, I imagine.

The CHAIRMAN. I would suggest that you look into the matter of these items and let us know by letter as to whether there is any reason why they should be transferred.

Mr. BRALY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the Book of Estimates the notes are elaborate with reference to your desire for an increase, and I see that the sum total is about \$43,000 under the head of surveyors-general. You are familiar with the notes in the Book of Estimates?

Mr. BRALY. I know some of them; yes. I have gone over some of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we will accept the notes as giving the general information. Have you anything special to add to the notes? Are there one or more instances you desire to give more information than the notes convey?

Mr. BRALY. I do not think of anything special. Of course, these notes might be elaborated if they are not understood or considered complete enough. The first item is as to Alaska, which has never been provided for at all. The conditions are very unsatisfactory there from the fact that the ex-officio surveyor-general performs all of his work without compensation, and he is an officer in no wise amenable to the Interior Department, and the result has been of course that the work was neglected and the results have been unsatisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a matter of fact there is no law covering this, is that the answer?

Mr. BRALY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The assistants have not been provided for because there is no law?

Mr. BRALY. No, sir; it is a new item entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, outside of that, have you any suggestion to make that would give us information with larger detail?

Mr. BRALY. I would suggest this as to the offices, particularly in Colorado and Montana and to a less extent in others, that the great bulk of the work in those offices is mineral-survey work, and perhaps two-thirds of the work of the office are mineral surveys. That necessarily increases the contingent expenses of those offices, from the fact that the Treasury Department while the office work proper is paid for out of the deposits made by the individuals the office is furnished by the Government, and all items of office rent and expenses incidental to the office in every way must be met from this appropriation, that from the fact the Treasury Department holds no part in this deposit, can be used for that purpose, and they permit us only to pay for the necessary clerical services in connection with the office work and for material used exclusively in mineral work. Now, perhaps quite two-thirds of the work in the Colorado office, employing about twelve or fifteen—at any rate, I remember the advance for mineral work in the last quarter was \$16,000 for clerical services in that office. Well, there is office rent and expenses incidental thereto, which have increased proportionately.

The CHAIRMAN. You are willing to stand on the notes?

Mr. BRALY. We stand on the notes, yes. Only they are not as full as they might be made.

The CHAIRMAN. I rather guess you have presented your case as strongly as possible?

Mr. BRALY. No, sir; I take it that the surveyors-general of the different offices presented their case as strongly as they thought it might well be, but their estimates have been very materially modified by ourselves, and in the estimates we have made we have included just those things we believe were actually necessary to the efficient administration of those offices.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., February 7, 1896.

SIR: I am informed that in the legislative, etc., bill for fiscal year 1897 the item providing for salary of Assistant Commissioner of this office omits the usual specification as to the manner of appointment and duties of said officer, viz: "To be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be authorized to sign such letters, papers, and documents and to perform such other duties as may be directed by the Commissioner, and shall act as Commissioner in the absence of that officer or in case of a vacancy in the office of Commissioner."

I desire to say that such omission was not recommended by this office, and I am of the opinion that said specification as to the manner of appointment and duties of said officer should be retained in the bill making appropriation for said officer as heretofore.

Referring also to the fact that the item making appropriation for inspecting mines in the Territories, fiscal year 1897, has been omitted from the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill and placed in the sundry civil appropriation bill, I have the honor to inform you that in the preparation of the estimates by this office and in the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, said item of appropriation was placed so as to come under the legislative bill the same as heretofore, but in the compilation of the Book of Estimates by the Treasury Department it appears that said item was taken out of its regular order and placed so as to come under the sundry civil appropriations. I know of no reason why said estimate should not have been allowed to remain in the order as submitted by the Interior Department.

Very respectfully,

S. W. LAMOREUX,
Commissioner.

Hon. HENRY H. BINGHAM,
Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

PENSION OFFICE.

STATEMENTS OF MR. W. B. SHAW, JR., CHIEF OF FINANCE DIVISION, AND CAPT. J. R. FRITTS, CHIEF OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION DIVISION.

The CHAIRMAN. The first change is in the item of "two qualified surgeons who shall be experts in their profession." Why do you strike out the words "who shall be experts in their profession?"

Mr. SHAW. The Commissioner has not made any request of that sort.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is an error in making up the estimates. What about the omission of the next two lines, "who shall be surgeons of education, skilled, and experienced in their profession," that refers to 38 medical examiners?

Mr. SHAW. There was no request for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is also an error. Now, a little lower down—

Mr. SHAW. The trouble was when the estimate was made out it was left out inadvertently.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you ask for 60 principal examiners at \$2,000, and you now have 58. Why that change?

Mr. SHAW. We had 60, and on the 1st of last July there were a certain number detailed in the Secretary's Office. When that change was made we lost two principal examiners by this exchange.

Mr. DOCKERY. Of those estimated for?

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir; that is the estimate for the Secretary's Office, and the Commissioner's estimate was 60.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the reason—because there was during this fiscal year a detail of two to the Secretary's Office?

Mr. SHAW. No, sir; there is a detail of one there now. I believe there are only 57 principal examiners in the office proper at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. You had 438 clerks of class 1, and you ask for 440. Why that increase?

Mr. SHAW. There has been a decrease of the estimate last year.

Mr. DOCKERY. But we made this reduction relating to this office and the Land Office and the Patent Office and the Commissioner of Railroads on the estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Interior himself, and therefore I do not desire you to state a reduction was made on our account. The net reduction amounted to 114 after accounting for all details in which we gave this office as well as the other offices of the Interior Department exactly the clerks they asked for in so far as they related to the force carried on the pension rolls and at work in the Pension Office or attached to other offices of the Department of the Interior. We gave exactly as the Secretary estimated in so far as that force is concerned. Now, the question is whether, after a year's experience, you desire to amend your estimate and ask for an increased force?

Mr. SHAW. That is the object in asking a change from 438 to 440. There is one clerk at \$1,200 detailed to the Bureau of Education.

Mr. DOCKERY. During this fiscal year?

Mr. SHAW. At the present time; yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. I want to say we found this condition of affairs obtained not under the present Secretary of the Interior or his predecessor, but it has practically obtained for many years. We appropriated for this office and they detailed clerks

to other offices, and it has been done for a long term of years. Now, we rearranged this force according to estimate, and I do not think that after having done this we should vote an additional force on account of details from this office. If other offices need increased force let them so estimate, and if this office does not need them let them decrease the force here. Let every bureau of the Department stand upon its own footing. If they desire an increase of force let the Secretary ask for it, and let us not reinaugurate a policy which was discontinued by the readjustment of last year. It seems to me it is a bad administration to resume the old policy.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got any data there of the appropriation for special examiners?

Mr. SHAW. I will get Captain Fritts to answer in regard to that because that is a subject of which he has charge.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation for 1895, and a deficiency I see by the exhibit, makes the sum total of \$500,000. How near to that amount is the full expenditure?

Captain FRITTS. We expended \$482,804.51.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation for 1896 is half a million?

Captain FRITTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount have you expended for the six months?

Captain FRITTS. Up to the 1st day of February we have expended \$256,531.32. We have got the force reduced so we will be able to run the entire year in my office on the \$500,000 and will not have a deficiency this year.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not think you can cut down this item for 1897?

Captain FRITTS. No, sir; we will need the same appropriation next year that we had for this year. We have got 15,080 cases, and it costs about \$30 a case. We are receiving from the division nearly at the rate of 2,000 a month, and we will require \$500,000 for the next fiscal year.

Mr. DOCKERY. How many examiners have you in the field?

Captain FRITTS. Three hundred and seventeen.

Mr. DOCKERY. Does this include the 150 special examiners?

Captain FRITTS. We have got in the field now detailed clerks 198, and special examiners 119, making a total of 317.

Mr. DOCKERY. Are the special examiners paid out of the appropriation of \$500,000?

Captain FRITTS. The \$500,000 is for per diem and expenses, and their salaries are provided for otherwise.

The CHAIRMAN. How many special examiners have you?

Captain FRITTS. One hundred and fifty on the rolls. We have got 15,082 cases in our division now, which is about 47 cases for each man, and it takes about four months' work for each man in the field we have now to make his reports and there about three reports in each case, and it will average about that. It will take about twelve months to do the work we have now in the division, not considering work we are receiving all the time, and we are receiving about 20,000 cases a year from the division. We have got quite a large number in the division now, larger than we had in the division when the appropriation was larger than it is now.

The CHAIRMAN. At the bottom of page 127 I see in parentheses, "and the Secretary of the Interior shall so apportion the sum herein appropriated as to prevent a deficiency therein." Why do you want that dropped out?

Captain FRITTS. We never asked for it before. That is put in by Congress and the Commissioner did not ask for it in the last appropriation, but it was inserted there by the House and Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you want to take away from the Secretary of the Interior the discretion "and the Secretary of the Interior shall so apportion the sum herein appropriated as to prevent a deficiency therein?"

Captain FRITTS. I do not know why it was inserted. I do not think there is any necessity of leaving it out or putting it in. There will not be any deficiency this year. I have arranged the force so that we will be able to close this fiscal year with the \$500,000.

Mr. SHAW. I think the words were inadvertently left out in the estimate made. There were two or three errors made in the blank when it was made out.

Captain FRITTS. I had nothing to do with that matter of estimates at all. It costs about \$30 a case to finally complete and dispose of a case and it used to cost about \$45 a case; but now we have got the work down so we can complete a case on an average of about \$30.

Mr. DOCKERY. I understand from the gentleman, Mr. Shaw, that the Commissioner will be entirely satisfied with the number of clerks carried in the current bill for the Pension Office.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What are the duties of these special examiners? Have they any other duty to perform than the examination of cases in their hands?

Captain FRITTS. They have. They are expected to be the eyes and ears for the Government, claimants, and pensioners, without showing partiality toward either.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I understand you say that they hunt up cases in which they think the parties have obtained information by fraud and report such cases?

Captain FRITTS. They do not handle many of those kind of cases, but if they have reliable information that a party upon the roll as a pensioner never had any service he procures sufficient evidence, upon which he makes a preliminary report to the office, and the case is then drawn and reviewed, and if the authorities in the office believe there is sufficient evidence in the preliminary report to warrant the case to be sent to the field for a full examination, it is sent to the field for that purpose.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Suppose that he makes his report stating a particular case which he believes to be not entitled to a pension, and furnishes the names of parties who give him the information, do you supply the claimant whose title to pension is questioned with the names of the parties who have furnished the information?

Captain FRITTS. No, sir; but we do this: When a case is sent out to the field for full examination, those parties who may have testified who have had an examination *ex parte* are called upon by the examiner in the presence of the claimant, and the evidence is retaken in the presence of the claimant.

Mr. HEMENWAY. May I ask you what is the object of the Department in keeping secret the names of the parties who furnish the original testimony from the claimant?

Captain FRITTS. That has always been so. Where any person furnishes information and it is confidential, why the officers always treat it as confidential; but, at the same time, when the case is finally settled, his *ex parte* testimony or confidential communication may be furnished. The case is not settled upon that confidential work at all. The claimant gets an opportunity of being present and having the testimony retaken, and the case is settled upon the evidence taken in the general examination where notice is given.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Then I understand these 317 special examiners who are sent out their duties are not confined to the cases given to them.

Captain FRITTS. Mostly, it is.

Mr. HEMENWAY. They go out as general detectives—

Captain FRITTS. No, sir; we do not have any detectives in the field, and we have no spies.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Let me get a correct understanding. They do not go out to examine these cases that are placed in their hands; that is not their whole business?

Captain FRITTS. No, sir; but—

Mr. HEMENWAY. You expect them to branch out and discover anything that they can in regard to fraudulent pensions?

Captain FRITTS. That is not their business in the field; they are not expected—if they are informed by parties who are reliable that certain parties are drawing pensions who are not entitled, why they are expected to investigate them.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Now, do you think under the law you are authorized to detail these clerks to go out and examine specially into cases you have assigned to them; and, in addition to that, to act as general detectives in securing evidence in regard to other claims?

Captain FRITTS. We have none of that kind in the field.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I understand you to say in reply to my question that those gentlemen do such a class of work.

Captain FRITTS. They do. If a man was down in your town and a man came to him and said there was a party drawing a pension who never had service at all, and made a statement of that kind under oath, he would report upon that; but we do not allow him to make a preliminary report unless he gets the affidavit of more than one reliable person.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You take those affidavits and file them in the Department as confidential, and decline to furnish the claimant with the name of the person making the affidavit so he can—

Captain FRITTS. The claimant gets an opportunity—

Mr. HEMENWAY. Please answer my question.

Captain FRITTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. A special examiner goes out and someone comes to him and informs him that some other man is drawing a pension and that he is not entitled to that pension, and that special pension examiner proceeds to take the testimony of that gentleman. You require him to get the testimony of some other gentleman, John Smith, who testifies that this particular claimant who is drawing a pension is not entitled to that pension. Now, you say that you take that testimony to the Department and treat it as confidential and decline to allow the claimant to know the names of the parties who have testified against him or the substance of the affidavit, and that is part of the duty of those gentlemen who go out as special examiners?

Captain FRITTS. They do do that; yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What I now am asking you is, do you think under the law you have any authority to detail these clerks to go out for that purpose?

Captain FRITTS. We do not detail them for that purpose.

Mr. HEMENWAY. But they perform that duty?

Captain FRITTS. If you will read the original law, 4744 Revised Statutes, the first law was passed in regard to special examiners; they did not do anything else.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Did not do anything else but examine the particular cases placed in their hands?

Captain FRITTS. No, sir. In the old section that provided for special agents, as they were called then, they went into the field without any case and simply went from town to town to look up fraudulent pensioners.

Mr. HEMENWAY. When did that law go into effect?

Captain FRITTS. It was amended the 25th of July, 1882. So that section was amended; but the old practice was they had special agents all through the country who did not take any cases with them at all, but they went from town to town and did not let the claimant know anything about it, and before the claimant knew anything about it he was dropped from the rolls. That was the first law passed in regard to special service, and for a long time the claimant never knew and was unable to find out why his pension was dropped, but the act of July 25, 1882, as I remember, now part of section 4744 of the Revised Statutes, which increased the duties of the special examiners and—

Mr. HEMENWAY. You need not go into that. Under this appropriation of \$500,000 for last year, you kept in the field about the same number of men all the time?

Captain FRITTS. We had at the beginning of the 1st of July about 360 in the field, and it has been reduced now to 317.

Mr. HEMENWAY. During 1895 to the first half of 1896, up to December 31, can you tell us about how many cases were passed upon by the reports of these special examiners? What I want to know is, how many of these cases were finally disposed of, were allowed, and how many rejected.

Captain FRITTS. I could not tell you, because last year we had a good many criminal cases. We had in the city of Buffalo nearly 41 cases.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Could you furnish a statement showing the number of cases passed upon in 1895 up to December 31, 1895?

Captain FRITTS. We could not do that, because a great many of our cases have not been passed upon at all.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Well, I mean those passed upon.

Captain FRITTS. We make a report at the end of every fiscal year showing the number of cases we finally settle.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Do you show the cases for that fiscal year?

Captain FRITTS. Our report shows that.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In the hands of the special examiners?

Captain FRITTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many were allowed and how many were rejected for that time?

Captain FRITTS. It will not show that.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is what I want.

Captain FRITTS. There is no way of finding that. I want to say most of the cases, after having been examined in the field, go off to the board of review, and then generally, in conformity with their findings, a great many go to the medical division and are rejected there because of no disability.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Let me put this question to you: Have you no way in the Department of determining the number of cases that were allowed and the number of cases that were rejected that were handled by the Department?

Captain FRITTS. We could not do that.

Mr. HEMENWAY. There is no record of the Department from which that information can be obtained?

Captain FRITTS. Without drawing every case we handle we could not tell.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words none of your records exhibit the distinction between cases handled by the men in the field and cases handled by the men in the office?

Captain FRITTS. No records furnishing that; we could only find that by drawing every case.

Mr. HEMENWAY. But does not the record show, when a case is placed in your Department, the number of cases and the name of the claimant?

Captain FRITTS. Oh, yes.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Why, then, taking a record of the claims allowed, could not you determine the number of claims which were in your hands during the fiscal year 1895 which were allowed? And deducting that from the number in your hands and disposed of during that year could not you then readily tell the number of rejected and the number allowed?

Captain FRITTS. You may find a good many of these cases have gone to the board of review and the board of review may have referred those to the adjudicating division for further medical examination or something else, and some of those cases may not be disposed of yet. It would be almost impossible to find out the

number of our cases we have which were adjudicated and the number we handle which were rejected. We make a slip on every case and send it to the board of review, on which we show our action, and that statement on coming back would show the action of the board of review, either admitted or rejected and the record, but they are not kept so we can show with any certainty the number of cases either admitted or rejected.

Mr. DOCKERY. Is it or is it not true that a great deal of criticism directed at this division arises really from the action of what is called the board of review?

Captain FRITTS. No; we got abused for the last year and a half or two years in regard to the work of the board of revision.

Mr. DOCKERY. I should have said board of revision.

Captain FRITTS. Our division was confused with the board of revision, and these rejections and droppings made by the board of revision were all charged to the special examination division.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Then I ask you why you do not confine these special examiners to the examination of cases placed in their hands?

Captain FRITTS. They are in the main confined to those cases.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If they were confined to the transaction of cases placed in their hands then you would not be open to the criticism?

Captain FRITTS. We have not been criticised for finding fraudulent pension cases, but we have been confused by the people and the press of the country, who abused us for the action of the board of revision.

Mr. HEMENWAY. As a matter of fact, you have not found a great many fraudulent pension cases?

Captain FRITTS. We have in some places.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How many claimants have been convicted of fraud in the last two years?

Captain FRITTS. I could not answer that question.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Less than fifty?

Captain FRITTS. It is more than that, I judge.

Mr. HEMENWAY. It is less than twenty?

Captain FRITTS. I could not answer that at all. It is in the Annual Report, anyway. The frauds we find are mostly the result of attorneys who are working the office for money.

Mr. MCCALL. You stated a moment ago when parties were informed upon to these special agents, if they were reliable the matter was looked into. How did you ascertain whether the informant is reliable or not?

Captain FRITTS. Men ought to know in the community where they live.

Mr. MCCALL. You take no proof on that question.

Captain FRITTS. Our men report as to their standing and credibility.

Mr. MCCALL. But your men are generally strangers in the community?

Captain FRITTS. They stay sometimes two or three years, and it is made their duty when they take the testimony of men to find out their reputation for truth and veracity.

Mr. MCCALL. The fact is, when a man makes testimony that a claimant is not entitled to a pension do you take proof of the neighbors of his credibility?

Captain FRITTS. We do not take proof on that question, but where an examiner makes—

Mr. MCCALL. Is that proof taken?

Captain FRITTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCALL. Affidavits taken on that question?

Captain FRITTS. We do not take any depositions.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You take the statement of the examiner whether or not the man is of good reputation?

Captain FRITTS. He is required to make an inquiry of the people and find out the credibility of the witness whose testimony he takes.

Mr. HEMENWAY. But he does not take any affidavits there to show in regard to the informant's credibility?

Captain FRITTS. He shows that in his report all the time.

Mr. HEMENWAY. He simply shows his opinion?

Mr. MCCALL. Do you take the same precaution to ascertain the standing and credibility of the informer as the witnesses for the pensioner when his testimony comes in?

Captain FRITTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Is not the only evidence you have on file as to the reliability of any man who makes this affidavit the statement of the examiner himself?

Captain FRITTS. That is all the Department shows.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And it does not show anything but the examiner's opinion of this man's reputation for truth?

Captain FRITTS. That is true; but he is supposed to secure that from people who do know of the informant.

Mr. DOCKERY. I would like to have the names of the examiners in the field, and when appointed, date of appointment, and also the names of the board of revision, when appointed, from what States they were appointed, etc.

Captain FRITTS. The board of revision has been abolished some time ago—since the 1st of July.

Mr. DOCKERY. But you have their names?

Captain FRITTS. I suppose it would be easy enough to find who was on that board from start to finish.

Mr. DOCKERY. How long was it in operation?

Mr. SHAW. From May, 1893, to the 1st of July last.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Now, having been abolished, when these special examiners report a man is drawing a pension who is not entitled to it and you draw the case, who then determines—

Captain FRITTS. The board of review settles all those questions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,

Washington, D. C., February 7, 1896.

Hon. H. H. BINGHAM,

Chairman Subcommittee on Legislative Bill,

Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement requested by Hon. A. M. Dockery, showing the names, etc., of the clerks employed in the board of revision during its existence.

The said board was organized under Order No. 226, dated June 7, 1893, and was abolished by Order No. 295, dated June 26, 1895, to take effect July 1, 1895.

Very respectfully,

D. I. MURPHY, *Acting Commissioner.*

Statement of clerks employed in the board of revision, Bureau of Pensions, giving the name, date of appointment, State whence appointed, and salary of each clerk.

Name.	Date of appointment.	State whence appointed.	Salary.
Reed, Charles.....	May 15, 1879	District of Columbia.....	\$1,800
Williamson, John M.....	Aug. 1, 1887	Pennsylvania.....	1,800
Jaqua, Allen.....	July 12, 1887	Indiana.....	1,800
Olmsted, H. W.....	Dec. 1, 1886	Nebraska.....	1,800
Van Mater, J. R.....	May 17, 1886	New Jersey.....	\$2,000
Ingram, Thomas D.....	Aug. 9, 1889	Pennsylvania.....	2,000
Kerr, D. M.....	May 12, 1879	District of Columbia.....	2,000
Bryant, C. M.....	Apr. 4, 1876	Pennsylvania.....	2,000
Dalton, T. W.....	Aug. 16, 1886	New Jersey.....	2,000
Loughran, Joseph.....	Sept. 8, 1889	New Mexico.....	2,000
Dawson, T. H.....	May 4, 1880	Maryland.....	2,000
Camp, F. E.....	Apr. 7, 1880	Vermont.....	2,000
Fierce, W. W.....	Nov. 8, 1887	Ohio.....	2,000
Keenan, J. F.....	Apr. 7, 1880	Missouri.....	2,000
Lothrop, J. P.....	Apr. 11, 1881	Massachusetts.....	2,000
Stevens, W. E.....	Jan. 19, 1882	Georgia.....	2,000
Kelly, J. F.....	July 12, 1887	Illinois.....	2,000
Gallagher, M. F.....	Jan. 22, 1887	Pennsylvania.....	2,000
Freeland, J. J.....	Sept. 18, 1886	Indiana.....	2,000
Randall, T. G.....	Sept. 8, 1882	Kansas.....	1,800
Van Loan, W. W.....	Aug. 8, 1882	New York.....	1,800
De Loach, Thomas.....	Oct. 25, 1886	Texas.....	1,800
Coolidge, A. B.....	Aug. 10, 1882	New York.....	\$1,800
Hayes, J. R.....	Aug. 3, 1889	Pennsylvania.....	1,800
Keyes, C. W.....	Apr. 7, 1881	Maine.....	1,800
Gorham, G. H.....	Nov. 26, 1878	Michigan.....	1,800
Hough, H. H.....	Apr. 6, 1881	Pennsylvania.....	1,600
McDonald, W. J.....	Mar. 10, 1882	New York.....	1,600
Hemingway, C. B.....	Mar. 20, 1883	Kentucky.....	1,600
Works, W. F.....	June 1, 1880	New York.....	1,600
Tompkins, C. M.....	May 9, 1881	Wisconsin.....	1,600
Van Mater, P. R.....	Jan. 5, 1880	New Jersey.....	1,600
Randolph, T. P.....	Dec. 15, 1887	California.....	\$1,600
Boude, J. K.....	Apr. 7, 1881	Illinois.....	1,400
Kimball, Mrs. L. L.....	Sept. 12, 1888	New Hampshire.....	1,400
Lamon, Mrs. Dolly.....	Sept. 2, 1885	Illinois.....	1,400
Swasey, J. W.....	Aug. 8, 1882	Massachusetts.....	1,400
Culbertson, Miss S.....	Dec. 6, 1882	Indiana.....	1,400
Mohun, Miss L. R.....	May 18, 1882	District of Columbia.....	1,400
Fuller, Miss M.....	Jan. 31, 1881	Rhode Island.....	1,400
Newburgh, Charles.....	Oct. 7, 1887	Wisconsin.....	1,400
Lawrence, Miss M.....	Nov. 7, 1887	Indiana.....	1,400
Hartwell, Miss M. E.....	May 15, 1873	Ohio.....	1,400

¹ Assistant chief.

² Principal examiner.

³ Medical examiner.

⁴ Stenographer.

Statement of clerks employed in the board of revision, Bureau of Pensions, giving the name, date of appointment, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Date of appointment.	State whence appointed.	Salary.
Simpkins, Mrs. E. M. E.	July 29, 1880	Florida	\$1,400
Webb, E. D.	June 28, 1879	District of Columbia	1,400
Jackson, A. L.	Aug. 8, 1882	New York	1,400
Byington, F. D.	Sept. 23, 1889	West Virginia	1,400
Abel, J. W.	Aug. 29, 1884	Pennsylvania	1,400
Abbott, I. C.	Nov. 22, 1882	Wisconsin	1,400
Goodwin, Miss A. M.	July 15, 1871	Illinois	1,400
Holmes, Miss L. J.	Nov. 28, 1882	New York	1,400
Hensley, J. H.	Aug. 12, 1882	Tennessee	1,400
Schwickardi, R. B.	June 17, 1878	Pennsylvania	1,400
Grinstead, John	Sept. 23, 1889	Iowa	1,400
Riley, John	Oct. 3, 1881	Pennsylvania	1,400
McGilley, Charles	June 30, 1886	Illinois	1,400
Paul, C. E.	Nov. 2, 1887	Michigan	1,400
Bennett, A. B.	Oct. 9, 1890	New York	1,400
Harvey, Miss J. S.	Feb. 7, 1881	Michigan	1,400
Jenkins, C. E.	Aug. 8, 1882	New York	1,300
Brownell, F. E.	June 2, 1881	Missouri	1,300
Croggon, Miss J. W.	July 13, 1883	Maryland	1,200
Sherman, C. T.	Nov. 8, 1890	New York	1,200
Campbell, W. N.	Oct. 26, 1890	Michigan	1,200
Smith, H. S.	May 14, 1881	Massachusetts	1,200
Emery, Mrs. A. A.	Feb. 15, 1887	Vermont	1,200
Morrison, Mrs. M. S.	Apr. 4, 1880	Ohio	1,200
Rankin, Miss L. A.	Jan. 7, 1881	Massachusetts	1,200
Terry, Miss M. E.	July 29, 1880	Connecticut	1,200
Winslow, Mrs. M. P.	May 16, 1880	District of Columbia	1,200
Wilcox, Miss M. R.	May 9, 1888	do	1,200
Baker, J. S. A.	Aug. 8, 1882	Connecticut	1,200
Johnston, Mrs. B. A.	Apr. 19, 1886	District of Columbia	1,200
Ford, W. T.	Aug. 1, 1848	do	1,200
Sloat, G. E.	Aug. 8, 1882	Ohio	1,200
Andrews, Miss O. L.	Feb. 15, 1887	Georgia	1,200
King, B. W.	July 16, 1872	District of Columbia	1,200
Draper, A. E. T.	Mar. 2, 1883	Tennessee	1,200
Sperry, J. C.	Sept. 30, 1882	Illinois	1,200
Brown, E. H.	Nov. 3, 1881	do	1,200
Hamlin, Miss J.	Aug. 24, 1885	District of Columbia	1,200
Holloway, Mrs. L. P.	Feb. 10, 1882	Indiana	1,200
Butler, Mrs. M. A.	June 8, 1883	District of Columbia	1,200
Barnett, Miss E. S.	Aug. 27, 1880	Michigan	1,200
Kelcher, Mrs. F. R.	Apr. 28, 1887	New York	1,200
Mason, Miss M. R.	Aug. 8, 1887	Georgia	1,200
Parker, Mrs. A.	Aug. 20, 1880	District of Columbia	1,200
Stayver, Miss P. R.	Nov. 7, 1887	New York	1,200
Kelso, Paul	Mar. 26, 1891	Arkansas	1,000
Adler, Leon	July 2, 1887	Missouri	1,000
Spencer, T. J.	Oct. 10, 1890	Michigan	1,000
Blake, Miss J. G.	June 20, 1883	Pennsylvania	1,000
Barnes, G. W.	June 30, 1880	do	1,000
Goff, Miss M. A.	do	District of Columbia	1,000
Joyner, Miss E. F.	July 16, 1869	Vermont	1,000
Johnson, W. T.	Mar. 15, 1883	Pennsylvania	1,000
Rice, A. A.	Oct. 18, 1890	Iowa	1,000
Townsend, Mrs. R. A. L.	Sept. 22, 1890	Tennessee	1,000
Leech, Miss K. G.	Dec. 22, 1890	Iowa	1,000
Burritt, Miss E. L.	Sept. 20, 1890	Wisconsin	1,000
Reed, Mrs. F. M.	do	Iowa	1,000
Bailey, Mrs. E. R.	do	Georgia	1,000
Webster, E. L.	Aug. 8, 1882	Massachusetts	1,000
Bomberger, L.	Oct. 31, 1890	Pennsylvania	1,000
Lewis, Hugh	Oct. 18, 1890	Arkansas	1,000
Walters, W. M.	Aug. 8, 1882	Kentucky	1,000
Whitcomb, D. R.	Jan. 13, 1892	Arkansas	1,000
Purman, Miss M. M.	Feb. 24, 1891	Wisconsin	1,000
Race, J. A.	Oct. 31, 1890	Texas	1,000
Ennis, J. B.	Oct. 17, 1891	do	900
Kohr, D.	Apr. 3, 1871	Pennsylvania	900
Keach, Mrs. E. W.	May 25, 1889	Vermont	900
Hunter, George	June 3, 1889	Washington	900
Perkins, L. S.	Aug. 21, 1891	Georgia	900
Tierney, M.	Nov. 2, 1887	Florida	900
Sanderson, A. J.	Mar. 28, 1894	Pennsylvania	900
Neal, Mrs. S. J.	June 2, 1875	Kansas	900
Grosvenor, D. A.	Feb. 20, 1895	Ohio	900
Goodwin, Miss M. A.	Aug. 8, 1882	District of Columbia	900
Spitzer, David	May 31, 1889	do	\$840
McLaughlin, M.	June 15, 1893	Ohio	840
Lothmar, William	June 10, 1893	do	840
White, N.	June 24, 1892	District of Columbia	\$400

¹ Special examiner.

² Messenger.

³ Messenger boy.

List of special examiners and detailed clerks employed in the field, Bureau of Pensions, Department of the Interior.

Name.	From what State appointed.	Date of original appointment.
Ayres, Walter S.	Tennessee	Apr. 1, 1887
Anderson, Charles B.	Louisiana	May 23, 1881
Arnold, Harry L.	Kansas	Oct. 9, 1890
Alexander, David H.	Indiana	Jan. 28, 1886
Austin, Fred H.	Missouri	Oct. 27, 1893
Anthony, John H.	Illinois	Oct. 26, 1885
Auten, Will J.	Georgia	Nov. 21, 1891
Alger, Edwin E.	New York	Oct. 31, 1890
Arnold, Grant S.	Pennsylvania	Nov. 21, 1891
Arnold, David C.	Kansas	Apr. 5, 1891
Avia, Neale D.	New Jersey	Oct. 9, 1890
Arnell, Samuel M., jr.	Tennessee	Oct. 18, 1890
Bradley, Leonard	New York	June 4, 1885
Bartlett, Ernest S.	Maine	Nov. 19, 1890
Barrett, Clarence F.	New York	Sept. 20, 1876
Brown, Everard C.	Nebraska	Sept. 23, 1889
Bedinger, Daniel L.	Kentucky	Oct. 18, 1887
Burnley, Alexander F.	Tennessee	Mar. 25, 1887
Bonorden, Herman F.	Iowa	Aug. 10, 1887
Beckett, George M.	New Jersey	Sept. 18, 1886
Baker, Frank B.	New York	Sept. 21, 1882
Boykin, Basil M.	Georgia	Oct. 31, 1890
Boushee, Frank P.	North Carolina	Sept. 7, 1882
Balch, Samuel C.	Illinois	July 9, 1883
Bates, John W.	Indiana	July 30, 1880
Bridges, Walter S.	Illinois	Aug. 14, 1884
Blackwood, Walter P.	New Jersey	Nov. 19, 1890
Brown, George E.	Texas	Do.
Bonton, Harry B., sr.	New York	Do.
Brooks, Walter J.	Pennsylvania	July 3, 1879
Bell, John A.	West Virginia	July 23, 1894
Burba, George F.	Kentucky	Oct. 31, 1890
Barton, Edward E.	do	Oct. 21, 1890
Barnard, John H.	New York	Aug. 8, 1882
Burger, Leopold	Alabama	Oct. 18, 1890
Brooke, William L.	Washington	July 17, 1894
Burfield, Humphrey M.	Ohio	Dec. 30, 1891
Bursley, Lemuel	Maine	Sept. 5, 1885
Bates, Alfred	West Virginia	June 19, 1890
Craig, Alvin L.	Pennsylvania	Nov. 20, 1882
Clements, John T.	District of Columbia	May 10, 1887
Coleman, Robert S.	Virginia	Aug. 6, 1885
Clark, Eben E.	Missouri	Oct. 26, 1885
Crutchfield, George A.	Texas	July 12, 1887
Cannon, Charles W.	do	Oct. 28, 1890
Craven, Charles A.	Alabama	Oct. 18, 1890
Clayton, Richard A.	Virginia	Apr. 17, 1883
Cowles, Fred L.	Colorado	Oct. 3, 1882
Crawford, John A.	Mississippi	Oct. 31, 1890
Culer, Samuel M.	Indiana	Aug. 1, 1884
Carr, John A.	Indiana	Mar. 15, 1883
Clements, James H.	Virginia	May 2, 1876
Carver, Eseek H.	Pennsylvania	Sept. 8, 1882
Connolly, Jere	New York	Aug. 2, 1889
Campbell, Walter N.	Michigan	Oct. 28, 1890
Clampitt, John W.	Illinois	Oct. 26, 1885
Crowe, Percy S.	Indiana	Oct. 18, 1890
Campbell, Daniel G.	Ohio	Dec. 3, 1894
Cooke, Robert R.	Virginia	Sept. 9, 1879
Cowan, James P. E.	Kentucky	July 23, 1894
Clark, Charlton M.	Mississippi	Apr. 11, 1894
Davis, Jacob A.	New York	June 5, 1880
Duncan, Henry C.	West Virginia	Feb. 17, 1886
Douglass, Harry L.	Washington	Aug. 7, 1891
Davidson, James A.	New York	Nov. 19, 1890
Darling, Frank I.	Michigan	Oct. 27, 1886
Dean, Frederick F.	Illinois	Apr. 8, 1889
Davis, Melville C.	Kansas	Jan. 6, 1882
Dudley, Arthur S.	Wisconsin	Sept. 19, 1888
Dilley, Charles B.	Illinois	Nov. 19, 1890
Dodge, Victor L.	Iowa	Oct. 18, 1890
Doe, Rasmus K.	Minnesota	June 28, 1894
Donan, Henry	Kentucky	Oct. 27, 1893
Elliot, James H.	Massachusetts	Aug. 29, 1884
Erdman, Adolph	California	Aug. 6, 1885
Eddy, Robert A.	Ohio	Jan. 28, 1888
Elliott, R. Frank	Pennsylvania	Dec. 9, 1890
Eells, George H.	Ohio	Feb. 13, 1882
Elliott, Harry L.	Arkansas	Oct. 18, 1890
Ennis, James B.	Texas	Oct. 17, 1891

*List of special examiners and detailed clerks employed in the field, Bureau of Pensions,
Department of the Interior—Continued.*

Name.	From what State appointed.	Date of original appointment.
Eager, James H. L.	Missouri	May 7, 1881
Ellis, Harvey G.	Vermont	Apr. 27, 1883
Footo, John M.	North Carolina	Aug. 8, 1882
Fitzpatrick, John F.	New York	Feb. 15, 1883
Flick, George M.	Kansas	June 25, 1890
Fuller, Edson E.	New York	May 8, 1871
Fischer, Samuel.	Kentucky	Oct. 18, 1890
Fitzhugh, Douglass K.	Texas	Oct. 31, 1890
Fletcher, Robert P.	Virginia	June 1, 1881
Fleming, H. Norman	Pennsylvania	Sept. 26, 1882
Freeman, Charles W.	Missouri	June 6, 1893
Fernald, George W.	New York	Apr. 2, 1880
Fleming, George B.	Indiana	Dec. 10, 1885
Folger, William A.	South Carolina	Oct. 18, 1890
Fawcett, Thomas R.	Illinois	Aug. 15, 1885
FitzSimons, Gdillard S.	South Carolina	Nov. 19, 1890
Farabee, Louis T.	Indiana	Aug. 1, 1884
Grannis, Charles L.	Minnesota	Mar. 21, 1891
Galiher, Samuel S.	Kansas	Sept. 18, 1886
Goeth, Thomas H.	South Carolina	Nov. 19, 1890
Greene, Daniel W.	New York	Aug. 9, 1892
Garrison, Ethridge J.	Alabama	Sept. 2, 1886
Gilpin, Charles M.	Kentucky	Nov. 21, 1891
Guernsey, Alexander W.	Iowa	Nov. 17, 1885
Gillette, Charles M.	New York	Dec. 23, 1882
Greenstreet, Abner G.	Texas	Nov. 19, 1890
Goodlett, James B.	Texas	Nov. 19, 1890
Gaggin, William E.	Kentucky	Aug. 7, 1891
Gallion, Emmett D.	Pennsylvania	Oct. 26, 1885
Galloway, John H.	Iowa	Dec. 9, 1890
Gates, Napoleon	Oregon	July 17, 1894
Goodlove, William M.	Ohio	Sept. 1, 1885
Grace, John R.	Illinois	Mar. 9, 1895
Hotaling, Steuben	Michigan	Aug. 8, 1882
Hayward, Charles E.	Maryland	May 28, 1886
Hamlet, George B.	Ohio	Oct. 3, 1882
Hursh, E. Gustavus	Oregon	Aug. 2, 1889
Hall, Joseph	Missouri	Aug. 21, 1889
Hunter, Andrew J.	do	Nov. 14, 1887
Hughes, William	New Jersey	Aug. 8, 1882
Hamner, Edward D.	Alabama	Sept. 18, 1886
Halley, Noah W.	Indiana	Feb. 2, 1887
Halley, Charles A.	Tennessee	June 5, 1888
Hampton, Stephen F.	Mississippi	Dec. 24, 1887
Helman, Elmer E.	Ohio	Oct. 9, 1890
Helpbringer, William H.	Missouri	Nov. 17, 1885
Himes, Jacob H.	do	Oct. 17, 1891
Harnsberger, William H.	Illinois	Oct. 21, 1890
Hanback, Charles	Texas	Aug. 29, 1884
Himebaugh, Coie L.	Michigan	Oct. 28, 1890
Horrigan, James J.	New York	Jan. 6, 1891
Hughes, Charles A.	Indiana	July 12, 1887
Harnit, Joseph M.	Illinois	Sept. 23, 1889
Hope, Leighton	Mississippi	Nov. 19, 1890
Hardwick, Thomas R.	Georgia	Oct. 17, 1890
Hoover, George G.	Pennsylvania	Oct. 21, 1890
Hunt, James A.	New York	June 2, 1881
Hanna, James R.	Indiana	Feb. 6, 1894
Hoge, Emory E.	Virginia	July 11, 1883
Harries, William A.	Idaho	Oct. 5, 1887
Harrington, Eugene D.	Virginia	Aug. 3, 1878
Billiard, Patrick R.	Connecticut	July 9, 1894
Harper, Daniel W.	Alabama	Oct. 18, 1890
Hartwell, Joseph W.	Illinois	Sept. 4, 1893
Ives, Norman E.	Iowa	Dec. 24, 1887
Ingram, Albin P.	Illinois	Dec. 21, 1888
Jennings, George V.	New York	Oct. 9, 1890
Johnson, Valentine M.	Texas	July 12, 1887
Jonas, Charles H., jr.	Louisiana	Apr. 28, 1887
Jones, Algernon S.	North Carolina	Oct. 25, 1886
Jennings, Edward H.	do	Nov. 19, 1890
Jacobs, Charles P.	Wisconsin	Jan. 9, 1879
Jones, Richard H.	Alabama	Oct. 31, 1890
Jenks, John H.	Missouri	Aug. 8, 1882
Kennedy, James M.	Ohio	Dec. 10, 1885
Kennelly, James	do	Aug. 14, 1884
Kingsley, Hiram A.	Iowa	July 3, 1879
Kennedy, Charles T.	Texas	Oct. 28, 1890
Kinney, Alanson T.	Michigan	Apr. 7, 1881
King, William R.	Mississippi	May 24, 1894

*List of special examiners and detailed clerks employed in the field, Bureau of Pensions,
Department of the Interior—Continued.*

Name.	From what State appointed.	Date of original appointment.
Loomis, George C	Illinois	July 6, 1887
Luke, Daniel D	Indiana	July 12, 1880
Lemkowitz, Julius	Georgia	Nov. 19, 1897
Laferty, Isaac D	Pennsylvania	Aug. 1, 1884
Lowe, Heman	Michigan	May 5, 1882
Lowe, Richard	Kentucky	Oct. 31, 1890
Lamon, Walter S	Illinois	Jan. 15, 1884
Lesh, Robinson B	Pennsylvania	Feb. 26, 1894
Linnell, Charles W	Massachusetts	Nov. 19, 1890
Lennin, John W	Ohio	Mar. 20, 1894
Lingo, Cyrus E	do	Mar. 27, 1891
Lowe, Francis M	Alabama	Nov. 19, 1890
Lacy, Eugene B	Tennessee	Aug. 12, 1892
Lane, Cyrs M	Missouri	June 24, 1891
Love, William D, Jr	South Carolina	Nov. 19, 1890
McConnell, Edward D	Missouri	Aug. 11, 1880
Macy, William W	Ohio	May 16, 1882
Maxwell, Harlan P	Tennessee	Feb. 2, 1883
McMorris, Robert	Pennsylvania	Apr. 28, 1881
McGinnis, Archibald	Indiana	Oct. 26, 1885
Montgomery, James W	Kentucky	Nov. 14, 1887
McGetrick, Edward B	Alabama	Aug. 10, 1882
Miller, Fielding C	Missouri	Oct. 18, 1890
McKahan, Rob Roy	Indiana	Sept. 17, 1886
Moore, John W	Kentucky	Aug. 8, 1887
Maxwell, Ezekiel H	Ohio	Jan. 23, 1882
Manier, John T	Mississippi	Oct. 18, 1890
Martin, Edgar N	Louisiana	Nov. 30, 1892
Mortarty, James M	Illinois	Dec. 9, 1890
Mackey, Crandall	South Carolina	Aug. 16, 1886
Mahon, John F	Illinois	Oct. 27, 1893
Mitchell, Thomas	Connecticut	Jan. 21, 1878
Miller, Martin B	Indiana	May 28, 1886
Maloney, Mark J	Ohio	Jan. 24, 1894
McSorley, Charles D, F	New York	Oct. 18, 1890
McGarrell, Andrew P	West Virginia	Feb. 11, 1886
Moore, William F	Illinois	Nov. 2, 1892
Martin, James V	New Jersey	Apr. 28, 1894
McGee, John M	Ohio	July 3, 1894
McIntosh, James H	New York	Oct. 25, 1886
Magee, Thomas N	Indiana	Mar. 2, 1894
Miller, Nathan B	Kentucky	Feb. 26, 1894
Maurin, Timothy F	Louisiana	Oct. 18, 1890
Moore, Fred W	Texas	July 5, 1895
Masi, Edward P	Wyoming	Sept. 12, 1894
McAfee, John A	Texas	Oct. 18, 1890
Nearpass, George B	New York	Sept. 18, 1886
Nall, Robert L	Kentucky	Oct. 18, 1890
Nelms, William H	Illinois	Mar. 2, 1894
Nagle, Charles F	Massachusetts	Oct. 29, 1890
Owen, McHenry	Indiana	Oct. 27, 1886
Olmsted, Edwin B	New York	Aug. 8, 1882
Patton, Hugh N	Ohio	Aug. 29, 1884
Payne, Eugene B	Illinois	Feb. 1, 1887
Powell, Ransom T	Maryland	Aug. 8, 1882
Pittman, Jeremiah F	Illinois	Aug. 4, 1886
Phillips, Levi C	Virginia	Aug. 18, 1884
Pierce, Edward W	Michigan	Jan. 28, 1886
Parkey, Archilles B	Tennessee	Oct. 18, 1890
Potter, Ziba H	New York	Aug. 8, 1882
Patterson, John S	New Jersey	Mar. 8, 1877
Proctor, William H	Vermont	Oct. 27, 1893
Paxton, Luke H	Alabama	Oct. 11, 1893
Parkinson, Edward C	Nebraska	July 8, 1889
Phalen, Patrick	New York	Jan. 28, 1894
Powers, Ivan	do	July 10, 1894
Penney, William G	Ohio	Apr. 7, 1881
Pless, William A	Tennessee	Nov. 19, 1890
Rondebush, William S	Mississippi	July 11, 1887
Rawles, Frank W	Indiana	July 5, 1889
Reppert, Frank H	Kentucky	July 19, 1887
Randolph, Thomas P	California	Dec. 15, 1887
Russell, George M	Pennsylvania	June 21, 1889
Roethe, Henry L	Wisconsin	Oct. 25, 1886
Ramey, Harry B	Pennsylvania	Oct. 9, 1890
Rogerson, James E	Indiana	Sept. 21, 1882
Rend, Fred A	New Hampshire	Nov. 19, 1890
Reppert, William V	Kentucky	Mar. 14, 1888
Richardson, Otto C	Ohio	Oct. 28, 1890
Ryan, John B	do	Mar. 2, 1894

List of special examiners and detailed clerks employed in the field, Bureau of Pensions, Department of the Interior—Continued.

Name.	From what State appointed.	Date of original appointment.
Reilly, James J.	New Jersey	Apr. 28, 1894
Ragsdale, William M.	Kentucky	Nov. 2, 1887
Rogers, Lewis E.	Indiana	July 17, 1894
Robinson, Walter B.	Maine	Feb. 9, 1891
Randolph, Frank	Wisconsin	May 22, 1894
Randall, Thomas G.	Kansas	Sept. 8, 1882
Roome, Albert W.	New York	Nov. 29, 1880
Stockslager, Thomas A.	Oklahoma	Oct. 26, 1885
Sharp, Frank C.	Michigan	June 3, 1882
Sprague, Frank H.	Rhode Island	Feb. 15, 1872
Sadler, John T.	District of Columbia	June 2, 1879
Smith, George M.	Maryland	June 24, 1889
Stanton, Clark	Michigan	Aug. 29, 1884
Stibbs, John H.	Iowa	Aug. 10, 1882
Stiles, James	Ohio	Jan. 7, 1882
Spangler, William A.	Texas	Sept. 15, 1886
Stahl, Samuel D.	Illinois	May 28, 1886
Schuckers, Walter F.	do	May 25, 1885
Stack, John B.	New York	Aug. 1, 1884
Shearer, John P.	Pennsylvania	Nov. 17, 1885
Shank, Charles D.	Kentucky	Mar. 25, 1887
Sims, F. Grant	Indiana	Feb. 9, 1891
Sidman, George D.	Michigan	June 18, 1880
Shipman, Sydney A.	Kansas	June 12, 1883
Sloan, Charles D.	New York	Aug. 29, 1884
Stewart, J. McDonald	Virginia	July 18, 1879
Smith, J. Speed	Kentucky	Aug. 8, 1882
Swaim, George M.	Iowa	Aug. 8, 1887
Stovall, William H.	Tennessee	Feb. 27, 1893
Shafer, Elias	Michigan	Oct. 25, 1886
Salmou, Joseph A.	Pennsylvania	Nov. 19, 1890
Stockton, Israel C.	Illinois	Oct. 18, 1890
Scott, Blynn E.	Michigan	Nov. 19, 1890
Swearingen, Henry B.	Alabama	Oct. 18, 1890
Stanton, Lemuel J.	Iowa	Dec. 27, 1886
Stino, Latimer B.	Illinois	Oct. 28, 1890
Sturges, John M.	Tennessee	Jan. 20, 1882
Shockley, William T.	Georgia	Oct. 28, 1890
Stout, Myron H.	New York	Oct. 31, 1890
Schmidt, John H. W.	Ohio	Oct. 25, 1886
Staples, Samuel G., jr.	Virginia	Oct. 22, 1885
Thompson, Alvah H.	Kansas	Dec. 14, 1888
Tyler, Grafton	West Virginia	Jan. 6, 1883
Taylor, Francis M.	Illinois	Oct. 19, 1881
Trapier, Richard S.	North Carolina	Mar. 12, 1888
Townsend, Charles G.	Michigan	Oct. 18, 1890
Teicher, John G.	South Carolina	Aug. 14, 1884
Taylor, Lauren J.	Kentucky	Aug. 21, 1891
Triplet, Caius E.	Michigan	July 2, 1889
Taber, Edward M.	New York	Oct. 1, 1877
Trenholm, W. de Saussure.	South Carolina	Aug. 10, 1885
Tierney, Matthew	Texas	Nov. 2, 1887
Thompson, Wyatt E.	Georgia	Oct. 31, 1890
Townsend, John G.	Illinois	Nov. 8, 1885
Tallmadge, Theodore.	Ohio	Aug. 21, 1889
Turner, Julian A.	North Carolina	July 23, 1894
Tuckerman, Frederick W.	Virginia	Jan. 2, 1891
Tracy, Harold	Indiana	Oct. 18, 1890
Turner, John P. (colored).	Georgia	Sept. 22, 1894
Vowles, Joseph S.	Virginia	Aug. 12, 1885
Vail, Henry West	Connecticut	Aug. 1, 1885
Waite, Edward F.	New York	June 1, 1880
Wolston, John R.	Maine	Aug. 8, 1882
Whitehead, Mortimer	New Jersey	Aug. 28, 1887
Wiggenhorn, Edward C.	Nebraska	Sept. 23, 1889
Walker, Charles M.	Georgia	May 9, 1892
Williams, Chauncey C.	California	Aug. 8, 1882
Williamson, George M.	Minnesota	Dec. 9, 1890
Whitehead, Charles	California	Aug. 1, 1885
Worcester, George E.	Massachusetts	Oct. 18, 1890
Werber, Gustavus E.	South Carolina	Jan. 17, 1894
Williams, Sherman	Texas	July 7, 1893
Wainwright, Thomas W.	Missouri	Mar. 26, 1891
Winer, Jackson A.	Pennsylvania	Oct. 17, 1891
Williams, Harry L.	South Carolina	July 5, 1893
Young, Ernest W.	Mississippi	Oct. 7, 1887
Yeates, Charles M.	North Carolina	Feb. 6, 1894

Very respectfully,
FEBRUARY, 7, 1896.

JAS. R. FRITTS,
Chief Special Examiner Division.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, TREASURY.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. T. CHAMBERLAIN, COMMISSIONER OF NAVIGATION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN. My office is more than half filled by lady clerks. There is a good deal of clerical work that can only be done by men, of course, like letter-press copying and work of that kind, which requires some strength. The men in my office are excellent clerks, but they are elderly men and have to do work at the desk and can not move about. As a matter of fact the one laborer who we want raised to the position of assistant messenger, which is an increase of salary of \$60, comes in the office in the morning, cleans out four rooms which constitute our bureau, and does all the letter-press copying during the day, acts as messenger, and does incidental clerical work besides. The pay which he now gets is entirely incommensurate with the work he is called upon to do.

PATENT OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. SAMUEL T. FISHER, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

MR. FISHER. I will state that the Commissioner is absent and I will represent him.

THE CHAIRMAN. I see you ask for an increase of \$63,000 in the permanent force of the Patent Office. We would like you to give us some explanation as briefly as you can, but at the same time as clearly as you can.

MR. FISHER. This is for the classification division, or by far the greater part of it. That includes, as is shown by the Commissioner's former report, forty-four examiners and eight clerks, and it ranges from one chief classification clerk, at \$2,750, down to thirty-six fourth assistant examiners, at \$1,200, etc. This classification division has been asked for every year since this Administration came in, and it is a need which is growing year by year. We have of the American patents over 550,000 and of the foreign patents about 950,000, and besides that all foreign and American scientific books. Now, theoretically all these patent books must be gone over before we can grant a valid patent. Of course, as a matter of fact, that is a physical impossibility, and we have to make all our researches by making a classification. We have already one system of classification, which is based upon the use to which the article is put.

For instance, if we have a machine for cutting tobacco it goes in the class of tobacco; if we have a machine for cutting paper it goes in the class of paper; if we have a machine for cutting hides or skins it goes under the head of pelt and fur, and if we have a machine for cutting straw or grain it goes under the head of straw cutters. That is, all our classification is based upon the use to which the invention is put. Now, that is a very good classification as far as it goes, and we propose to keep it and not meddle with it at all, but simply add to it by making another classification division on the theory of the construction of the machines. For instance, every cutting machine, whether it cuts tobacco, or straw, or paper, or hides, or cloth, or skin—every cutting machine would be brought together in this one large class entitled "cutting machinery." Then that class would be divided up according to the structure, whether it was rotating, reciprocating, or multiplying cutting, etc.

In that way we would have two complete systems of classification. The one we have now and this new one which it is proposed, and in that way the inventor, attorney, or examiner in the office while going through this classification division which we propose and the present draftsmen's division which we have would be tolerably sure of making a complete search and finding everything, whether it belonged to the same art or not. We, of course, in the mass of work have given out some invalid patents. We want to reduce that to the very minimum. Now, we hope by having this double system of classification involving, of course, a double search, we could reach that point. Now, I have brought a number of court cases here which I do not expect to refer to except very briefly, but it will show the difficulty under which the office labors. The first court case I have here and to which I wish to refer is the case of the Consolidated Roller Mill Company against Coombs, and that was an apparatus for feeding wheat to mills, and the examiner who had charge of mills made a search and thought he had made it properly when the patent was granted, but the court, in view of a further search, declared it was invalid, because the same thing had been used to feed fertilizers in planting corn.

Another case was the McCormick Harvesting Company—I have forgotten the full title of the case—where there was a harvester rejected on account of a sash fastener. I think the examiner was justified when he made the search, not going and examining all classes of sash fasteners; but if we had in the office a class which showed not only harvesting fastenings but every kind of fastening right in one division, the

examiner could have found that without any particular further search. Now, I have general charge of the classification in the Patent Office, and a complaint was filed with me that the office has granted an invalid patent; that is to say, a duplicate patent; it was a buckle. Well, I found out that that buckle on which a patent was granted was a harness buckle. Somebody else had received a patent for a suspender buckle; so I sent word to each division of the office and directed them to send me a copy of every patent which showed a clasp for a buckle of any sort, and to my great surprise I found that seventeen different separate divisions had buckles, and there were over 3,000 patents.

Of course, that single instance was easy to cure, because I collected all the buckles and sent them to one division, thus following out on a small scale the plan included in this classification division. This necessity, of course, is growing year by year, because we are granting about 22,000 patents a year and we are receiving probably double that number of foreign patents and lists of scientific publications, so that the field of search is widening year by year, and I have no hesitation in saying that the work of the office will increase year by year. For instance, from July 1, 1895, to December, 1895, was the heaviest six months that we have ever had since 1890, showing that the depression of 1893 and 1894 is disappearing, and thus we may reasonably expect that the work of the office will keep on increasing.

And still a further reason for this classification division is that about the time that I came into the office in 1886 there prevailed a practice of splitting up machines, that is to say, a man could not get a patent on a sewing machine as a whole, but had to get a separate patent on the needle, the tension machinery, the looper, the trimmer, etc. That seemed to be a great hardship, especially on a poor inventor, because he could not afford to take out different patents to cover one machine, and the Commissioner there wisely changed that practice and said no, if a man presents one machine he can cover that whole machine with one patent. Well, that gave rise to another difficulty, and to illustrate I will say that almost any machine might have a clutch in it, and yet that machine with the connection for that clutch might be sent to any division in the office, according to the use to which it was put. Now, in this proposed transportation division they will collect every clutch from all over the office and put all the clutches together, whether it is used for steam engines or for gas engines, or water pipes, or any other purpose, so that every structure will be complete in itself, and the search can be made with the reasonable assurance that it would be complete.

Mr. DOCKERY. The present classification is based upon use?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. You propose to base this classification—

Mr. FISHER. On the construction of the machine.

Mr. DOCKERY. The existing classification rests on use?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. Has that classification been maintained from the organization of the Patent Office?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir; and we propose to maintain it.

Mr. DOCKERY. Has Congress ever authorized any addition to the existing classification?

Mr. FISHER. It never has.

Mr. DOCKERY. Has it ever entered upon the work of additional classifications?

Mr. FISHER. I think not in any way, with the single exception. I presume you are referring to this abridgment?

Mr. DOCKERY. I am referring to the act of 1882; what was that?

Mr. FISHER. That is the abridgment. That is on an entirely different plan.

Mr. DOCKERY. Just state in a few words what that plan proposed.

Mr. FISHER. It proposed to make an abridgment of each patent. In other words, instead of having the whole patent printed out and all the drawings, for instance, one figure of each drawing should be taken of the most important figure of the patent and a slight description, stating briefly the object of the invention and its general character and the claim. Those were to be made up and bound and sent to the different Congressmen, and for general distribution throughout the country.

Mr. DOCKERY. What was the theory of the Commissioner in recommending the abridgment classification?

Mr. FISHER. Well, I imagine—though that was before my time—one theory was it would not be necessary to read through a whole patent to obtain what the gist of the invention was. Another was that those things might be scattered broadcast throughout the country and inventors could, by applying to public libraries, look over the whole lot; and the third was that this abridgment should be made by arts. For instance, they would not follow it numerically, but one abridgment would take up all plows, and a second would take up all harrows, and a third take up all steam engines, so that the inventors and attorneys might, by going to these libraries, or by the kindness of their Representatives, study up one particular line.

Mr. DOCKERY. Did not the abridgment in fact substantially raise the question of the construction of the machine?

Mr. FISHER. It raised it in an indefinite way in this way. Each of those was confined to a particular art. Now, the object of this classification division is to break up the arts and bring together all structures no matter what they do. For instance, to repeat my illustration, the cutting machine, whether it cuts tobacco, or paper, or cloth, or straw, or seal skins, or cuts up pelt or fur, all those machines I have mentioned are classified in different divisions of the office and they will be collected together and subdivided according to the particular kind of cutter used; for instance, cutters rotary, cutters reciprocal, cutters multiplying—no matter what they cut, they will be put into the class of all cutting machines.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do you remember the estimated total cost of the abridgment of patents which was entered upon in 1882?

Mr. FISHER. I have heard it stated, but I do not remember and I could not state.

Mr. DOCKERY. You have no definite information?

Mr. FISHER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I would be very glad to have you state the number of patents that have been issued up to this date, in round numbers.

Mr. FISHER. It is, I think, about 553,000 at a rough guess.

Mr. DOCKERY. Does the classification propose to deal with all patents heretofore issued?

Mr. FISHER. And hereafter shall be issued.

Mr. DOCKERY. Of course there is back work involved in this scheme if we enter upon it so as to classify the 560,000 patents already issued along the lines of construction as you have indicated in your remarks. What is the estimate you submit for this?

Mr. FISHER. Sixty-four thousand dollars.

Mr. DOCKERY. The estimate submitted for the ensuing fiscal year to enter upon the work is, in round numbers, \$64,000?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. Employing about how many clerks?

Mr. FISHER. About 52 clerks.

Mr. DOCKERY. How long, in your judgment, will it require to complete this work?

Mr. FISHER. I can not tell exactly, but as near as I can estimate, it will take five years.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do not you think that is a minimum estimate?

Mr. FISHER. I think very likely.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do you not think it will require longer than that?

Mr. FISHER. I think very likely.

Mr. DOCKERY. The testimony taken in reference to the abridgment, if I remember aright, contemplated eight years to complete the work. It was abandoned the next year, and, if I am not in error, the estimated cost was something in the neighborhood of \$800,000, or \$1,000,000 for the entire work?

Mr. FISHER. Five years is the minimum, and it could not be done in less than five years, I am satisfied. I might say in this connection a large part of this abridgment expense was to be printing, if I recollect.

Mr. DOCKERY. Does not your scheme contemplate printing?

Mr. FISHER. No, sir; it contemplates no extra expense for printing, with the single exception of a few tables, and by law we print a hundred copies of each patent. These are the copies we propose to issue. There will be a small expense for printing tables and the cards, and a few things like that, but all within the office.

Mr. DOCKERY. I would like to submit this extract from a hearing incidental to the preparation of the legislative bill of the current year:

"The CHAIRMAN. This is the same suggestion that was submitted to Congress in 1882 in regard to a digest?

"Mr. SEYMOUR. No, sir; but it is somewhat analogous to that.

"The CHAIRMAN. Wherein does this suggestion differ from that?

"Mr. SEYMOUR. That was a printed publication of the abridgment of patents, such as England now practices in her system, although they do not require a search there. It was an abridgment of patents prepared for publication, and \$10,000 was appropriated for that purpose, and the abridgment was in part made of two divisions, but they never have been printed and an appropriation has never been made to pay for the printing; so it has not been printed, and the work is tied up in bundles in the basement of the Patent Office.

"The CHAIRMAN. There was an appropriation of \$10,000 made in 1882, and then the following year an estimate was submitted for \$50,000, which was not granted, as appears on page 50 of the estimates for the fiscal year 1882-83. What will be the comparative expense between the method you suggest now and the abridgment or digest then proposed?

"Mr. SEYMOUR. I think the abridgment scheme would be more expensive, although

I have no doubt that some day it will be also carried out. I have no doubt sooner or later both methods will be carried out.

"The CHAIRMAN. What is your estimated cost for the execution of this classification?"

"Mr. SEYMOUR. My estimate is that it will cost \$64,490 a year until it is finished.

"The CHAIRMAN. And what will be the total cost?"

"Mr. SEYMOUR. I think it will not be less than four years.

"The CHAIRMAN. I understood you to say eight years when you were here before?"

"Mr. SEYMOUR. I did say it was estimated by some at eight years, as I did not want to put too low an estimate, and I said it would take the largest estimate. I think it might cost that much, but I do not believe it will.

"The CHAIRMAN. You do not think, probably, that it will require eight years?"

"Mr. SEYMOUR. No, sir; but I gave you the largest figures.

"Mr. COOMBS. Would that involve the printing after that; I mean additional expense in the way of printing?"

"Mr. SEYMOUR. It would not involve, necessarily any printing of the results. It was a classification for office use upon cards. In the Patent Office the patent is printed for office use upon stiff paper with the drawing on one side and the printing on the other.

"The CHAIRMAN. Then it would require eight years at a cost of \$65,000, so of course the total cost would be half a million dollars. This committee made some estimate in 1882, or at the time the other scheme was suggested it was ascertained after considerable inquiry that it would involve the Government in a cost of \$1,000,000, and therefore it was dropped.

"Mr. COOMBS. Did that include foreign patents also?"

"Mr. SEYMOUR. No; it does not. England does not require a search. They grant a patent without a search, and therefore is of comparatively little worth for the purpose."

Mr. DOCKERY. Your judgment is that five years would be the minimum?"

Mr. FISHER. I say that is my judgment. I figured it over lately and I can see very clearly a great many things, and you can not tell just exactly how long it will take.

Mr. DOCKERY. I want to ask this further question and then I am through. Is it or is it not true that, after all, these contentions about patents go to the courts for adjudication and settlement?"

Mr. FISHER. Why, the courts finally settle all questions of infringement and interferences.

Mr. DOCKERY. That is true, but where a patent is of any value is it not true that the contention in some way finds its settlement in the courts?"

Mr. FISHER. Well, I think it is in a large number of instances.

Mr. DOCKERY. The classification scheme you propose, therefore, while it will be an advantage to the office, as you have well stated, would primarily be a great advantage to the inventors and their attorneys?"

Mr. FISHER. About equal; if we are to adopt the English system and grant patents without any examination at all such a thing as this is perfectly useless, but if we are to keep our present system, which is very complicated, if the patent shall be subjected to a rigid examination to determine in the first place whether the patent ought to be granted, then it is exceedingly necessary that increased facilities should be given to the office.

Mr. DOCKERY. Under the English system there is no search at all, the party gets the patent and takes his chances in the court?"

Mr. FISHER. Unless it is done in a proper way. I was talking with an English attorney who told me he was retained by four different people, and he spent most of his time watching original specifications to see if any patent was registered which would conflict with his prior claims; and, if so, then he at once went to the comptroller of patents and had these patents cut down. So that it practically results in the rich inventors or manufacturers maintaining an attorney to make a search at anywhere from \$100 to \$1,000; whereas we give a search for \$15.

Mr. DOCKERY. Are you able to state to the committee what proportion of the 560,000 patents already issued have been litigated in the courts?"

Mr. FISHER. No; I have not. The Commissioner looked up a thousand cases, I think; but it is a very small proportion.

Mr. DOCKERY. More than half a million and a small proportion have been contested in the courts?"

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. Could you secure that information?"

Mr. FISHER. I read this from the Commissioner's letter to Mr. Draper, chairman of the Committee on Patents: "In 1893 I had a search made, and of 988 cases examined wherein patents were in litigation it was ascertained that 436 were sustained in the courts and 552 were declared invalid in whole or in part."

Mr. DOCKERY. I do not think you are entirely accurate and I wish you would send a letter to the chairman of this committee after examining the question, and state as nearly as you are able about what proportion of the patents heretofore issued by the Government have been litigated?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you this: You were fully heard upon this question a year ago before this same committee?

Mr. FISHER. The Commissioner was.

The CHAIRMAN. He was fully heard before this committee on the matter of your new classification division?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have also had a full hearing before the Committee on Patents in the present House?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir; and they were unanimously in favor of this.

The CHAIRMAN. And submitted the same testimony or evidence before them?

Mr. FISHER. Practically the same.

The CHAIRMAN. And the bill, I believe, favorably reported to the House is the bill which you approved?

Mr. FISHER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is whether this committee will find it necessary to take up the subject of your classification bureau in any way save to be informed of the details and the results you expect to accomplish by the new classification. If Congress sees proper, after a full debate, to appropriate, the question is far better met by legislation than through an appropriation bill?

Mr. FISHER. Yes.

Mr. DOCKERY. And I want further information in regard to the litigated cases to know what proportion have been sustained by the courts and what proportion were not.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item on page 131 is "for producing the Official Gazette, including weekly, monthly, etc." You ask \$95,000, and the present year's appropriation is \$99,000. Is that Gazette produced under contract?

Mr. FISHER. Partly under contract and partly in the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that system working satisfactorily?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, it has always worked satisfactorily, but I think it can be very much improved by having the photo-lithographing and printing done at one and the same time by the same contractor.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that would be an improvement, but at the same time you make no such recommendation, and you stand—

Mr. FISHER. Well, I am not quite sure how the Commissioner stands on that. That was the effort we made last year, but we were obliged to accept the ordinary course of procedure. So that so much should go to the Printing Office and the photolithographing go to a contractor.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the system you are under now?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If this appropriation of \$95,000 is made, that will be the system under which you will proceed the next fiscal year?

Mr. FISHER. I suppose so, unless the law should be so changed that we could give out the contract for the whole Gazette.

The CHAIRMAN. But as the law now exists you would have to follow the course followed this year?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And your figures could not be reduced?

Mr. FISHER. Not well. We have reduced it from \$155,000 down to \$95,000, by reason of the sharp competition between photolithographers.

The CHAIRMAN. From the preceding year?

Mr. FISHER. Since 1893. The appropriation I think was \$155,000 for the year ending June 30, 1893, but I am not sure; I think it was that.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item is the estimate for 1897 of \$59,000 "for producing copies of drawings of the weekly issue," etc. Will you indicate whether that is in connection with the scheme you have been speaking about?

Mr. FISHER. No, sir; that is the ordinary 100 copies which we print of each patent, which are kept in stock and sold for 10 cents apiece.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that work done now?

Mr. FISHER. The printing is done at the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. In accordance with the provisions of the present act?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir; the photolithographing is done by a contractor.

The CHAIRMAN. An annual contract?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir; the same contractor who produces the Official Gazette.

The CHAIRMAN. Could not the estimate for 1897 be reduced?

Mr. FISHER. I do not think so, with any safety. Of course we can not tell in

advance how many patents will be issued; but the outlook is, there will be more issued next year than this year or last year. As I said before, the work from July 1 to December 31, 1895, is heavier than any year since 1890.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore you feel you will have to stand on your estimates?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The items with reference to purchase of professional and scientific books, etc., you have nothing to say save that which is in the notes?

Mr. FISHER. Will you allow me to see the notes?

The CHAIRMAN. This is a note from the Book of Estimates?

Mr. FISHER. Yes. I would urgently request the committee, if it is possible, to have a large appropriation for the library. The Commissioner had an estimate made that we needed that.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you send a letter setting forth the figures for the contract for the Official Gazette, as well as the figures for the contract for producing copies of drawings and weekly issues, etc.

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir.

Thereupon the committee adjourned, to meet at 10 a. m. Friday, January 7, 1896.

FRIDAY, February 7, 1896.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

STATEMENT OF MR. A. R. SPOFFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

The CHAIRMAN. About what time do you think your movement toward the new building will commence?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Between January and March of 1897.

The CHAIRMAN. Of next year?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Between January and March?

Mr. SPOFFORD. The whole occupation, I have estimated, will take place about the middle of February. From the statements of the engineer in charge and General Casey—they are rule and plummet men, and see the end from the beginning—they say that is the time, but they can not give the week but perhaps they can come within the month.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not possible to continue your present work with your present force?

Mr. SPOFFORD. No, sir; not to bring up our arrears there in the copyright business, etc. I am happy, however, to say that the arrears as to supply of copyright certificates has disappeared, so that instead of waiting months, people do not have to wait more than ten days or two weeks to get their copyrights.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask an increase of \$6,700?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Yes, sir; that is necessary in the interest of the Library service, which is a public service.

The CHAIRMAN. I see one of the men is to be register of copyrights. Is that your most important place?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Yes, sir; decidedly; that in connection with the other equally important one, which is the head of the catalogue department, which is equally as important. I may say there is a bill before the Senate, and now in charge of the Library Committee, for the creation of a new officer, to be entitled register of copyrights, which was recommended more than six months ago, and it was embodied in the recommendation of the Auditor of the State and other Departments, in December, in his report to Congress, and it generally meets with approval from everybody, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you ask for an increase of \$2,000 on purchase of books?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Well, I will say in regard to that that the appropriation was \$16,000 ten years ago and was cut down since to \$12,000 and then to \$10,500.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had \$11,000 since 1891, according to the exhibit here?

Mr. SPOFFORD. That is correct, but the smallness of that appropriation—one-third of which is taken up by the serials, which must be continued year by year—prevents me from availing myself of splendid opportunities at auction of replenishing the library by an economical appropriation in many directions.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the appropriation for 1895 did you expend; all of it?

Mr. SPOFFORD. No, sir; there has been expended all except \$2,870.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you spent less than \$9,000?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Yes, sir; but there are some bills abroad which are not yet settled, which will come in against that. I will say, however, there has been paid in the Treasury year by year some surplus on these various funds.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of 1896 did you expend up to the close of last year?

Mr. SPOFFORD. That appropriation was \$11,000, and there is on hand of that appropriation now \$3,663, and the other five months yet to reach.

Mr. DOCKERY. You propose to enter the new building certainly within the month of February, 1897. I will ask you if there are any publications purchased from this fund that are absolutely required to be purchased between the beginning of the next fiscal year and February.

Mr. SPOFFORD. That is, the last six months of 1896?

Mr. DOCKERY. No. The question is this: Will the interest of the public service require you to make any purchases from the 1st of July next until February, 1897?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Why, yes, sir; I am required to fulfill the obligation of the Government to all these serials which are subscribed for.

Mr. DOCKERY. You are going to enter the new building in 1897. It occurred to me that, with the exception of such publications, if there were such, as are absolutely required, this fund for the next fiscal year ought not to be expended until you get into the new building, because it involves the rehandling of books. You will have to purchase them, put them in the old Library, and then transfer them to the new Library, and unless there is some absolute requirement of the public service it seems to me it would be wise to defer purchases until the latter part of the coming fiscal year and avoid having this additional trouble and expense.

Mr. SPOFFORD. I do defer all purchases except absolutely necessary ones.

Mr. ROBERTSON. It seems to me the purchases would be light anyway.

Mr. SPOFFORD. It would not make more than six or eight boxes full. The truth is, however, that the Librarian must fill up vacancies, must have five or six books on the Monroe doctrine, for instance, and ten copies of a new physical science, and books on the burning questions of the day. They must have them and I have got to have them; but I do not know I will expend the whole money; but would defer until after the removal; but I must expend at least \$1,500 on such things as I have named and \$2,000 upon the serials that must be kept up.

Mr. DOCKERY. Three thousand five hundred dollars would be indispensable?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Would be required; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For contingent expenses of the Library I believe you ask for \$500?

Mr. SPOFFORD. The \$500 is for copyrighting expenses.

Mr. DOCKERY. What did you expend in 1895 for contingent expenses?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Expended all there was, and about \$5.16, which is to be settled in some little bill, which will keep this thing straight, and for 1896 we have expended \$498, about half of it.

Mr. DOCKERY. How much did you expend in 1895 for expenses of copyrights?

Mr. SPOFFORD. That was all expended except about a balance of \$29.

Mr. ROBERTSON. What does this copyright business mean?

Mr. SPOFFORD. It means the purchase of such stationery as can not be furnished by the Government Printing Office under the general appropriations for printing and binding. They will not furnish blank paper, etc., and will not furnish envelopes, and we have to go to Springfield, Mass., and buy them. That is a very large item of stationery for the copyright department.

Mr. DOCKERY. I will ask you to submit to the stenographer at this time copies of the existing laws in respect to copyrights, and the proposed Senate bill making certain changes in reference to the present method of receiving and disbursing moneys on copyrights.

Mr. SPOFFORD. Yes, sir; I submit this:

[S. 425. Fifty-fourth Congress, first session. In the Senate of the United States. December 5, 1895. Mr. Morrill, introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Library.]

A BILL to provide for the register of copyrights.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from the date of this act all duties relating to the record of copyrights heretofore imposed by law upon the Librarian of Congress shall be performed by an officer to be designated as register of copyrights, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, who shall perform said duties in the Library of Congress and under the supervision of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library.

SEC. 2. That the register of copyrights shall give a bond, with sureties, to the Treasurer of the United States in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with the condition that he will render to the proper officers of the Treasury a true account of all moneys received by virtue of his office.

SEC. 3. That the register of copyrights shall receive an annual compensation of four thousand dollars, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint one assistant register of copyrights, who may, in the absence of the register, be authorized to perform the duties of his office, at the annual compensation of two

thousand dollars, and the Secretary, as aforesaid, shall also appoint one clerk in the office of the register at the annual compensation of one thousand two hundred dollars; and for the expenditure herein proposed the sum of seven thousand two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. That the register of copyrights shall deposit daily, or as often as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, all moneys received for copyrights in the Treasury of the United States, and shall make an annual report to Congress of the number and description of copyright publications for which entries have been made during the year and the total amount received therefor.

SEC. 5. That the words "The Librarian of Congress," where used in sections forty-nine hundred and forty-eight, forty-nine hundred and fifty-seven, and forty-nine hundred and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes, shall be amended by substituting therefor the words "the register of copyrights."

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The law of copyright in the United States, in force July 1, 1895.

[From the Revised Statutes of the United States, in force December 1, 1873, as amended by act of June 18, 1874, August 1, 1882, March 3, 1891, and March 2, 1895.]

SECTION 4948. All records and other things relating to copyrights and required by law to be preserved shall be under the control of the Librarian of Congress, and kept and preserved in the Library of Congress; and the Librarian of Congress shall have the immediate care and supervision thereof, and, under the supervision of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, shall perform all acts and duties required by law touching copyrights.

SEC. 4949. The seal provided for the office of the Librarian of Congress shall be the seal thereof, and by it all records and papers issued from the office and to be used in evidence shall be authenticated.

SEC. 4950. The Librarian of Congress shall give a bond, with sureties, to the Treasurer of the United States, in the sum of five thousand dollars, with the condition that he will render to the proper officers of the Treasury a true account of all moneys received by virtue of his office.

SEC. 4951. The Librarian of Congress shall make an annual report to Congress of the number and description of copyright publications for which entries have been made during the year.

SEC. 4952. The author, inventor, designer, or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph or negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statuary, and of models or designs intended to be perfected as works of the fine arts, and the executors, administrators, or assigns of any such person, shall, upon complying with the provisions of this chapter, have the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing, and vending the same; and, in the case of a dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others. And authors or their assigns shall have exclusive right to dramatize or translate any of their works, for which copyright shall have been obtained under the laws of the United States.

SEC. 4953. Copyrights shall be granted for the term of twenty-eight years from the time of recording the title thereof, in the manner hereinafter directed.

SEC. 4954. The author, inventor, or designer, if he be still living, or his widow or children, if he be dead, shall have the same exclusive right continued for the further term of fourteen years, upon recording the title of the work or description of the article so secured a second time, and complying with all other regulations in regard to original copyrights, within six months before the expiration of the first term. And such person shall, within two months from the date of said renewal, cause a copy of the record thereof to be published in one or more newspapers, printed in the United States, for the space of four weeks.

SEC. 4955. Copyrights shall be assignable in law by any instrument of writing, and such assignment shall be recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress within sixty days after its execution; in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice.

SEC. 4956. No person shall be entitled to a copyright unless he shall, on or before the day of publication, in this or any foreign country, deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, or deposit in the mail within the United States, addressed to the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, a printed copy of the title of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, photograph, or chromo or a description of the painting, drawing, statue, statuary, or a model or design, for a work of the fine arts, for which he desires a copyright; nor unless he shall also, not later than the day of the publication thereof, in this or any foreign country, deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, at

Washington, District of Columbia, or deposit in the mail, within the United States, addressed to the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, two copies of such copyright book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, chromo, cut, print, or photograph, or in case of a painting, drawing, statue, statutory, model, or design for a work of the fine arts, a photograph of the same: *Provided*, That in the case of a book, photograph, chromo, or lithograph, the two copies of the same required to be delivered or deposited as above shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therefrom, or from negatives, or drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States, or from transfers made therefrom. During the existence of such copyright the importation into the United States of any book, chromo, lithograph, or photograph, so copyrighted, or any edition or editions thereof, or any plates of the same not made from type set, negatives, or drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States shall be, and it is hereby, prohibited, except in the cases specified in paragraphs 512 to 516, inclusive, in section two of the act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved October 1, 1890,* and except in the case of persons purchasing for use and not for sale, who import, subject to the duty thereon, not more than two copies of such book at any one time; and, except in the case of newspapers and magazines, not containing in whole or in part matter copyrighted under the provisions of this act, unauthorized by the author, which are hereby exempted from prohibition of importation:

Provided, nevertheless, That in the case of books in foreign languages, of which only translations in English are copyrighted, the prohibition of importation shall apply only to the translation of the same, and the importation of the books in the original language shall be permitted.

SEC. 4957. The Librarian of Congress shall record the name of such copyright book, or other article, forthwith in a book to be kept for that purpose, in the words following: "Library of Congress, to wit: Be it remembered that on the day of A. B., of hath deposited in this office the title of a book (map, chart, or otherwise, as the case may be, or description of the article), the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: (here insert the title or description), the right whereof he claims as author (originator, or proprietor, as the case may be), in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights. C. D., Librarian of Congress." And he shall give a copy of the title or description, under the seal of the Librarian of Congress, to the proprietor whenever he shall require it.

SEC. 4958. The Librarian of Congress shall receive from the persons to whom the services designated are rendered the following fees: 1. For recording the title or description of any copyright book or other article, fifty cents. 2. For every copy under seal of such record actually given to the person claiming the copyright, or his assigns, fifty cents. 3. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright, one dollar. 4. For every copy of an assignment, one dollar. All fees so received shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That the charge for recording the title or description of any article entered for copyright, the production of a person not a citizen or resident of the United States, shall be one dollar, to be paid as above into the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of lists of copyrighted articles as hereinafter provided for.

And it is hereby made the duty of the Librarian of Congress to furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of the entries of titles of all books and other articles wherein the copyright has been completed by the deposit of two copies of such book printed from type set within the limits of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and by the deposit of two copies of such other article made or produced in the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to prepare and print, at intervals of not more than a week, catalogues of such title entries for distribution to the collectors of customs of the United States and to the postmasters of all post-offices receiving foreign mails, and such weekly lists, as they are issued, shall be furnished to all parties desiring them, at a sum not exceeding five dollars per annum; and the Secretary and the Postmaster-General are hereby empowered and required to make and enforce such rules and regulations as shall prevent the importation into the United States, except upon the conditions above specified, of all articles prohibited by this act.

SEC. 4959. The proprietor of every copyright book or other article shall deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, or deposit in the mail, addressed to the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, a copy of every subsequent edition wherein any substantial changes shall be made: *Provided, however*, That the alterations, revisions, and additions made to books by foreign authors

* NOTE.—These paragraphs of the tariff act permit free importation of books, etc., more than twenty years old, books in foreign languages, publications imported by the Government, or for societies, colleges, etc., and libraries which have been in use one or more years, brought from abroad by persons or families and not for sale.

heretofore published, of which new editions shall appear subsequently to the taking effect of this act, shall be held and deemed capable of being copyrighted as above provided for in this act, unless they form a part of the series in course of publication at the time this act shall take effect.

SEC. 4960. For every failure on the part of the proprietor of any copyright to deliver, or deposit in the mail, either of the published copies, or description, or photograph, required by sections 4956 and 4959, the proprietor of the copyright shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered by the Librarian of Congress, in the name of the United States, in an action in the nature of an action of debt, in any district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the delinquent may reside or be found.

SEC. 4961. The postmaster to whom such copyright book, title, or other article is delivered, shall, if requested, give a receipt therefor; and when so delivered he shall mail it to its destination.

SEC. 4962. No person shall maintain an action for the infringement of his copyright unless he shall give notice thereof by inserting in the several copies of every edition published, on the title-page, or the page immediately following, if it be a book; or if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected and completed as a work of the fine arts, by inscribing upon some visible portion thereof, or of the substance on which the same shall be mounted, the following words, viz: "Entered according to act of Congress, in the year —, by A. B., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington;" or, at his option, the word "Copyright," together with the year the copyright was entered, and the name of the party by whom it was taken out thus: "Copyright, 18—, by A. B."

SEC. 4963. Every person who shall insert or impress such notice, or words of the same purport, in or upon any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, print, cut, engraving, or photograph, or other article, for which he has not obtained a copyright, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, recoverable one-half for the person who shall sue for such penalty, and one-half to the use of the United States.

SEC. 4964. Every person who, after the recording of the title of any book and the depositing of two copies of such book, as provided by this act, shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, within the term limited, and without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright first obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more witnesses, print, publish, dramatize, translate, or import, or, knowing the same to be so printed, published, dramatized, translated, or imported, shall sell or expose to sale any copy of such book, shall forfeit every copy thereof to such proprietor, and shall also forfeit and pay such damages as may be recovered in a civil action by such proprietor in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 4965. If any person, after the recording of the title of any map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, print cut, engraving, or photograph, or chromo, or of the description of any painting, drawing, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected and executed as a work of the fine arts as provided by this act, shall, within the term limited, contrary to the provisions of this act, and without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright first obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more witnesses, engrave, etch, work, copy, print, publish, dramatize, translate, or import, either in whole or in part, or by varying the main design, with intent to evade the law, or knowing the same to be so printed, published, dramatized translated, or imported, shall sell or expose to sale any copy of such map or other article, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit to the proprietor all the plates on which the same shall be copied, and every sheet thereof, either copied or printed, and shall further forfeit one dollar for every sheet of the same found in his possession, either printing, printed, copied, published, imported, or exposed for sale; and in case of a painting, statue, or statuary, he shall forfeit ten dollars for every copy of the same in his possession, or by him sold or exposed for sale; one-half thereof to the proprietor and the other half to the use of the United States: *Provided, however,* That in case of any such infringement of the copyright of a photograph made from any object not a work of fine arts, the sum to be recovered in any action brought under the provisions of this section shall be not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars: *And provided further,* That in case of any such infringement of the copyright of a painting, drawing, statue, engraving, etching, print, or model or design for a work of the fine arts, or a photograph of a work of the fine arts, the sum to be recovered in any action brought through the provisions of this section shall be not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars. One-half of all the foregoing penalties shall go to the proprietors of the copyright and the other half to the use of the United States.

SEC. 4966. An person publicly performing or representing any dramatic composition for which a copyright has been obtained, without the consent of the proprietor thereof, or his heirs or assigns, shall be liable for damages therefor; such damages in

all cases to be assessed at such sum, not less than one hundred dollars for the first, and fifty dollars for every subsequent performance, as to the court shall appear to be just.

SEC. 4967. Every person who shall print or publish any manuscript whatever, without the consent of the author or proprietor first obtained, shall be liable to the author or proprietor for all damages occasioned by such injury.

SEC. 4968. No action shall be maintained in any case of forfeiture or penalty under the copyright laws, unless the same is commenced within two years after the cause of action has arisen.

SEC. 4969. In all actions arising under the laws respecting copyrights the defendant may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

SEC. 4970. The circuit courts, and district courts having the jurisdiction of circuit courts, shall have power, upon bill in equity, filed by any party aggrieved, to grant injunctions to prevent the violation of any right secured by the laws respecting copyrights, according to the course and principles of courts of equity, on such terms as the court may deem reasonable.

SEC. —. [Approved June 18, 1874, to take effect August 1, 1874.] In the construction of this act the words "engraving," "cut," and "print," shall be applied only to pictorial illustrations or works connected with the fine arts, and no prints or labels designed to be used for any other articles of manufacture shall be entered under the copyright law, but may be registered in the Patent Office. And the Commissioner of Patents is hereby charged with the supervision and control of the entry or registry of such prints or labels, in conformity with the regulations provided by law as to copyright of prints, except that there shall be paid for recording the title of any print or label, not a trade-mark, six dollars which shall cover the expense of furnishing a copy of the record, under the seal of the Commissioner of Patents, to the party entering the same.

SEC. —. [Approved Aug. 1, 1882.] That manufacturers of designs for molded decorative articles, tiles, plaques, or articles of pottery or metal subject to copyright, may put the copyright mark prescribed by section forty-nine hundred and sixty-two of the Revised Statutes, and acts additional thereto, upon the back or bottom of such articles, or in such other place upon them as it has heretofore been usual for manufacturers of such articles to employ for the placing of manufacturers, merchants, and trade-marks thereon.

SEC. 11. [Approved March 3, 1891, to take effect July 1, 1891.] That for the purpose of this act each volume of a book in two or more volumes, when such volumes are published separately, and the first one shall not have been issued before this act shall take effect, and each number of a periodical shall be considered an independent publication, subject to the form of copyrighting as above.

SEC. 12. That this act shall go into effect on the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

SEC. 13. [Approved March 3, 1891, to take effect July 1, 1891.] That this act shall only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation when such foreign state or nation permits to citizens of the United States of America the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States of America may at its pleasure become a party to such agreement. The existence of either of the conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time as the purposes of this act may require.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, on page 29 you see the language: "The Librarian of Congress shall make to the next regular session of Congress his full report touching a complete reorganization of the Library of Congress, etc."

Mr. SPOFFORD. That is the report I prepared and handed in on the second day of this session and I will give the committee copies of it. [Handing around same.] It is in very considerable detail because it was required.

Mr. DOCKERY. Published by the Senate?

Mr. SPOFFORD. No, sir, by both Houses as a Senate document. It amounts to a joint document, I think, although it is called a Senate document. It went in the regular way and was published and printed by the Senate as a document, as you see it is a public document. There are points in it involving questions which you may have to ask in regard to the administration of the new Library building and the care and custody of the new Library building; but I can briefly refer to them as we go on.

The CHAIRMAN. "For expenses of removing the books and other material of the Library and copyright office from the Capitol to the new building, \$5,000." How do you reach that conclusion?

Mr. SPOFFORD. I made the calculation based upon the approved methods of transit and labor required in putting the books in the boxes or baskets and receiving them at the other end. The time consumed is the greatest element, and it will not be possible to move that great library of 730,000 volumes without a plan, and that plan

will be not to move them en masse, tumbling books without regard to their subject or arrangement here into boxes and delivering them in an unorganized way over in the new building, but it will be necessary to move shelf by shelf, and have a system of boxes or baskets which will receive at one end books in a systematic order and deliver them at the other end in a similar systematic order. So they can not immediately be put upon the shelves without consuming time, labor and expense in reorganizing the whole business, volume by volume, out of a miscellaneous mass. That in brief is the scheme for removal, and I received estimates from a firm in Philadelphia, whose name I do not remember, who have been engaged largely in the removal of materials of factories, of large private houses, and private libraries, and they are fully equipped for that service, and they say they can do it all inside of \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean that is a proposition to contract?

Mr. SPOFFORD. No, sir; not at all. It is merely a tentative statement that they were prepared to do that work and equipped for it, and there is nothing in Washington organized for removal purposes. The estimate I made independently of all that, however, came at considerably less, but it was on the old basis of horse and cart, and the way they moved the Boston Public Library was by a series of horses and carts, and it took something like two and a half months. I do not know what it cost them. I conferred with Mr. Green, who is a practical engineer and in charge of the building construction, and he has great knowledge of the cost of all items connected with the cartage and transportation, and he said he thought it would be impossible to do it for less than about four or five thousand dollars, and I put in the larger sum of \$5,000. Of course there will be no more expended than necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for necessary furniture for fitting up the new Library building, \$50,000." Now explain that.

Mr. SPOFFORD. I went through the rooms in detail as they are exhibited on this reduced plan, three stories besides the cellar, for which there is no estimate, of course, and reached a result based upon the number of glass cases which will be required in the art gallery and number of similar glass cases in the book museum for the displaying of early topography, early printed books, Americana, and specimens of printing of a progressive series and such things as are generally exhibited in great libraries under glass cases. There will be three such rooms I estimate in this way, beginning in the order of place, first for the reading room on the ground floor of the House of Representatives, which is now being finished out in oak and decorated with frescoing. That room, it is estimated, will require for the Members of Congress 6 tables, 40 chairs, 12 desks, and 12 window curtains. I must state to the committee the estimate is provisional and not final, because some facts have not been collected as to the present prices of these glass cases and the screens which are for the exhibition of pictures on revolving cases.

We have over 250,000 works of graphic art accumulated without cost to the Government by the operation of the copyright act. They are in the crypts, burrowed from sight and of no utility, with the copyright and date of receipt stamped on them, and they would afford a magnificent exhibition of the progress of the arts of design in this country. They include many of the most—they are mostly photogravures and line engravings and every style of chromo lithographing and chromos, and innumerable photographs. Of course they are in every style, and a selection from them would be displayed on the walls and in these revolving exhibits and on these revolving exhibit boards; and in regard to the cost of those things, I had appointed with Professor Goode, of the National Museum, who is thoroughly familiar with the subject, to go and make an estimate which would be strictly reliable. This estimate is in the rough, and was made up between myself and Mr. Green, who knows something about the prices, but not so much as some other men, and, as I say, it is provisional. We made the estimate, considering the adjuncts which should go in this great Library building, so beautifully decorated, should be corresponding, and we made it on the basis of furnishing the House of Representatives reading room and Senate reading room with mahogany furniture. That costs more, as you are aware, than black walnut, but it lasts a long time, and it is richer and more beautiful.

The reading room is already supplied, or the contract is approaching completion, with desks for 240 readers, and there will be no furniture to put in the reading room except chairs which are movable and will be supplied for these readers at these desks. The material which goes into the center is also supplied out of the general appropriation, and costs a good deal of money. The catalogue drawers are very elaborate and very complete, so that this estimate of \$50,000—I would be glad if the committee would give me a little more time, so as to give it in a little more detail, as the subject seems to demand.

Mr. DOCKERY. How much more time do you desire?

Mr. SPOFFORD. About three days, and I will give it to you by Monday.

The CHAIRMAN. You had better give it to us in three days, and give it to us in the form of a tabulated statement.

Mr. SPOFFORD. I will give you a statement as to what I propose. The building is one that combines solidity and utility with beauty to a degree beyond any public

edifice yet constructed, and from beginning to end it has been designed as a public library of this nation, and of course the furniture should correspond in dignity, and while there should be no extravagance it should have solidity and handsome form combined in all the furniture.

The CHAIRMAN. The proposition in the amendment is simply for the proper care and management of the new Library building during four months of the fiscal year 1897. Is this proposition of the four months your conception of the full requirements for the building as well as your Library would have for the next fiscal year?

Mr. SPOFFORD. It is, with the single exception I omitted there, an estimate for that four months for fuel, lights, and repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. But everything other than that, upon this basis of four months, would be your basis for the year following?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what you call your completed plan for your new Library?

Mr. SPOFFORD. For the care and custody of the building and Library force in the building.

The CHAIRMAN. As well as your additional force?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Quite right, Mr. Chairman; that is so.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Is this Library force in addition to the force of the old Library you transfer there, or is it complete and full in itself, counting in your old force?

Mr. SPOFFORD. As it reads in the estimate, your former statement, and I was prepared and was engaged in copying and will give it to you to-day; a statement of a plan for reorganizing the whole force, showing in detail in the 8 departments what the salaries proposed would come to, giving you a comparative statement of every item. That I shall have ready before the day closes.

Mr. DOCKERY. You will submit the comparative statement?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Yes, sir; this afternoon; and I will leave it with the clerk.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, February 7, 1896.

Hon. H. H. BINGHAM,
Chairman of Subcommittee on Appropriations.

SIR: I inclose herewith, as promised this morning, the list of proposed reorganization of the employees in the Library of Congress, in accordance with the requirements of the Library service in the new building.

You will note some modifications from the printed estimates, to meet the provisions of the preceding bill for appointment of a register of copyrights, etc. I trust that the number and compensation of the force suggested will be found moderate, in view of the greatly increased requirements in the new building. I refer to pages 14 and 15 of inclosed report.

Very respectfully,

A. R. SPOFFORD,
Librarian of Congress.

Estimate for force employed in the Library building.

I. Library administration, including 8 departments, viz: (1) printed books, (2) periodicals, (3) manuscripts, (4) maps and charts, (5) works of art, (6) catalogue system, (7) binding and superintendence:

Department of Printed Books—

1 superintendent of reading room	\$2,500
1 assistant superintendent of reading room	1,800
5 skilled attendants of reading room, \$1,400	7,000
12 messengers for book stacks and reading room, \$720	8,600
	<hr/>
	19,900

Law Library—

1 chief law librarian	\$2,500
1 skilled assistant librarian	1,600
2 attendants, \$1,400	2,800
1 laborer	720
	<hr/>
	7,620

Periodicals—

1 superintendent	1,500
2 assistants, \$1,200	2,400
5 attendants, \$720	3,600
	<hr/>
	7,500

Manuscripts—

1 superintendent	1,500
1 assistant	1,200
1 attendant	720
	<hr/>
	3,420

I. Library administration, including 8 departments, etc.—Continued.

Maps and charts—

1 superintendent.....	\$1,500	
1 assistant.....	1,200	
1 attendant.....	720	
		\$3,420

Works of art—

1 superintendent.....	2,000	
5 attendants, \$720.....	3,600	
		5,600

Catalogue system—

1 superintendent.....	2,500	
1 assistant superintendent.....	2,000	
1 assistant superintendent.....	1,600	
3 assistant skilled cataloguers, \$1,400.....	4,200	
4 assistant skilled cataloguers, \$1,200.....	4,800	
2 assistant skilled cataloguers, \$900.....	1,800	
		16,900

Binding department—

1 superintendent.....	1,600	
1 assistant.....	900	
		2,500

Total (58 employees)..... 66,860

II. Copyright department:

Administration—

1 register of copyrights (Senate bill).....	4,000	
1 assistant register (Senate bill).....	2,000	
1 bookkeeper (Senate bill).....	1,200	
1 cashier.....	1,200	
		8,400

Correspondence—

1 head of division.....	1,600	
1 clerk.....	1,200	
1 clerk.....	900	
		3,700

Records of copyright—

1 head of division.....	1,600	
6 record clerks, \$1,200.....	7,200	
7 record clerks, \$900.....	6,300	
		15,100

Division of indexes—

1 head of division.....	1,600	
1 index clerk.....	1,400	
1 index clerk.....	1,200	
2 index clerks, \$900.....	1,800	
		6,000

Division of files—

1 head of division.....	1,400	
4 files clerks, \$900.....	3,600	
		5,000

Division of mails and stamping—

1 head of division.....	1,400	
3 clerks, \$900.....	2,700	
		4,100

Division of Weekly Catalogue of Copyrights—

1 head of division.....	1,400	
1 clerk.....	1,200	
		2,600

Division of revised work—

1 head of division.....	1,600	
1 clerk.....	1,200	
		2,800

Total (39 employees)..... 47,700

Mr. DOCKERY. You estimate for the four months for care and management of the new library building, and also for an additional force of assistant librarians in the administration of the library?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. I would be glad if you would state to the committee in general terms as to how you are able to reach the conclusion that this estimate in respect to these three paragraphs are proper?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Yes, sir; I will with pleasure.

Mr. DOCKERY. Without going into details at this time, and later on we will take up details.

Mr. SPOFFORD. In the first place I will take up, if the committee pleases, the care and custody of this great Government building which covers the same ground as the State, War, and Navy building, but it has greater rooms, they being of enormous size, and numbering about 57. I do not know the number in the State, War, and Navy building, but it is immense, requiring of course a much large force of cleaners and watchmen and door attendants that would be necessary over there. I made it upon the basis of two series of facts. First, the appropriation as to numbers and cost to take care of the State, War, and Navy building; and second, on conference with Mr. Green, the engineer, who knows the requirements of public buildings as well as any man in America. We conferred as to that and suggested the list as I have it here reported to you and put it in your estimates. I found that the State, War, and Navy building has 83 attendants under a custodian, watchmen, laborers, charwomen, mechanics, engineers, assistants, etc., at a total cost per annum of \$121,380.

Now, the building over here, room by room, with the necessary elevators and an electrical apparatus and fires, which are all outside, heating brought underground, and watchmen required to keep order in the building and to prevent defacement, and mechanics required to keep things running, and repairs, etc., I made out that we would require a total force of 57, as against 83 in the State, War, and Navy building, which is of equal size, although, as I said before, it has more rooms, and they expend \$121,380 on the custody, care, and proper management of the building, and these 57, which I have estimated for, amount to \$37,000, as against \$121,000. I think that the committee will find if they will go over that building, their first impression in entering and the last on leaving is the amplitude, its immensity in every requirement, and of course it requires police to keep it in first-class order; such a noble building should have a proper force. I think you will find it moderate when compared with the State, War, and Navy building, or any other building in the city of Washington.

Mr. DOCKERY. Did you consult with General Casey?

Mr. SPOFFORD. I did not consult with General Casey directly, but I based it on Mr. Green's views. At that time when that was made out General Casey had not yet retired. And this was made out some time ago, so as to get to the Treasury the 1st of October last.

Mr. DOCKERY. Now, the general proposition on which the second paragraph is based?

Mr. SPOFFORD. The additional force that is demanded is subject to twofold consideration. One is the immense size of the building as compared with the present ridiculous and narrow quarters in the Library here, where we do not have any watchmen or police force to see if any books are stolen or defaced. We always wanted Library police, but never had them nor watchmen, and everything has been in a narrow, cramped way; could not even start on it, and the number of rooms and the additional number of departments—we now have no departments whatever, but it is all higgledy-piggledy and in a condition of apparent chaos, but out of which we have been able to maintain a certain amount of cosmos, so as to be able to produce books on call. The organization of the department in a systematic order of the musical compositions, works of art, maps, charts, and printed books and manuscript books and other manuscripts, historical and otherwise, and a copyright clerical force, and copyright records and their keepers, and the copyright material, which pours in there to the amount of 90,000 publications every year—that, I say, requires in advance, as it were, a very largely increased force to what you see in the present Library.

In the first place, the work of organization and arranging the immense accumulation of copyright material, publications of all classes, books, music, engravings, photographs, printing, and every subscription periodical of every description which comes in under the copyright law, piled up as they are in eight rooms below the Capitol in crypts, which are perfectly dry and safe, but dark and unlighted, the removal of that material and its organization and distribution to the new Library in a systematic order will alone require a large force; but it may be that the force connected with the removal and arrangement will not be required to be permanent; if not, and if I should be connected with the Library, I shall be, as I have always been in the past, an economical administrator.

Mr. DOCKERY. Does the tabulated statement you propose to prepare and submit to the clerk this afternoon show the work of your office?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Yes, sir; a systematic order, how many clerks we need, and the cost of all clerks.

Mr. DOCKERY. And who is in charge of each division?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Yes, sir; it will show all of that in detail.

Mr. DOCKERY. In the first item submitted for the care and management of building, you ask for a custodian at \$2,500 per year. How do you reach the conclusion that this is a proper salary for this officer?

Mr. SPOFFORD. I may say Mr. Green, when I conferred with him, suggested \$3,000 as the proper salary for an officer responsible for 50 assistants and for the thorough care and condition of that building. I put it at \$2,500 in my estimate.

Mr. DOCKERY. You ask for one clerk at \$1,600. What are to be his duties?

Mr. SPOFFORD. He has to keep all books connected with the purchase for the use of the building and keep the time-roll of laborers and assistants, pay them under the direction of the custodian, and he ought to be a bonded officer, of course, because this ought to be wholly independent of the Librarian. It would not do for the Librarian to be charged with all these details.

Mr. DOCKERY. You propose to make this clerk a disbursing officer?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Why not?

Mr. DOCKERY. I am asking for information.

Mr. SPOFFORD. I would rather not be charged with the responsibility of disbursing to all these laborers.

Mr. DOCKERY. Who is the disbursing officer now?

Mr. SPOFFORD. I am a bonded officer for the salaries of my assistants.

Mr. DOCKERY. You are now by law the disbursing officer, and you propose to make this clerk a disbursing officer?

Mr. SPOFFORD. Or else the custodian.

Mr. DOCKERY. You ask for captain of a watch at the rate of \$1,000 per annum. How do you reach the conclusion that that is the proper salary?

Mr. SPOFFORD. The salary of the captain of the watch—because in the State, War, and Navy building the captain of the watch has \$1,200, and I think \$1,000 would be enough for this Library building.

Mr. DOCKERY. You ask \$1,500 for chief engineer. What does the corresponding officer get in other departments?

Mr. SPOFFORD. One thousand two hundred dollars in the State, War, and Navy building; but this chief engineer is a man who is responsible for all inside and outside work of that enormous engine business, which is much greater in the Library than the State, War, and Navy building. We have got dynamo power, and the whole outside of the building is crammed with machinery.

Mr. DOCKERY. How many assistant engineers do they have in the State, War, and Navy Department?

Mr. SPOFFORD. They have eight at \$1,000 each, and we provide only two at the same rate.

Mr. DOCKERY. How many firemen have they?

Mr. SPOFFORD. They have 28 at \$720, and we provide four at \$600.

Thereupon the committee took a recess until 2 p. m.

AFTER RECESS.

STATEMENT OF GEN. THOMAS L. CASEY, IN CHARGE OF THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. In the first place, tell us when will you turn the new Library building over?

General CASEY. I think it will be turned over in a year from this time, perhaps the middle of January, or perhaps not until February.

The CHAIRMAN. As a completed building?

General CASEY. Yes; I will turn it over as a completed building. There is only one thing that will stop the completion, and that is the sculpture and—

The CHAIRMAN. That is as far as the interior is concerned?

General CASEY. Yes; so that they can put their books in and go to work. Now, the paintings and sculpture could be subsequently put in. For instance, here is a statue to stand there, and the fellow has not got it done, and I want to turn over the building, but when it is sent in we can put it in.

The CHAIRMAN. You have made no examination in regard to this furniture?

General CASEY. That is not my business. I distinctly stated in my report to Congress as to the time and cost, and that I did not include the furniture, only the fixtures. Now, as to the furniture, I know only two rooms I have any idea in my mind about the furnishing, and those are the rooms provided as private reading rooms for Members of the House and private reading rooms for Members of the Senate. Those reading rooms, if I had the thing to do, would be done elegantly. The rooms themselves are finished in the most elegant way and there is nothing that surpasses them anywhere, and the furniture which is to go into them ought to be correspondingly elegant, and they will be rooms where you and your wives and

daughters will go to get books and sit down and talk with each other. Those will be exceedingly handsome rooms, and ought to be handsomely furnished to correspond with the rooms. Now, the only furniture that we furnish, you may say, are the desks in the reading rooms.

The CHAIRMAN. Desks and chairs?

General CASEY. I do not think that we furnish the chairs; you have got to buy those chairs. We just put the desks in that the people would sit at to read, and we do that simply because they are so combined with the heating apparatus that it was necessary for us to complete them, and we shall complete them in the most elegant way. They cost \$10,000, just those desks.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are permanent fixtures?

General CASEY. Yes, sir; they are screwed down.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the tables?

General CASEY. I do not know anything about tables.

The CHAIRMAN. Tables and chairs?

General CASEY. These desks there are circular and longer than this table, and in the center is a raised place and then it slopes around gently on both sides like this, and the reader sits here, and he is under the eye of the fellow who is in the center of the room. The desks run in a circle and a man in the center at a great big desk can look over everybody. He can sit at this desk and look over the whole 265 sitting there reading. If anybody is doing anything wrong, cutting a piece out of a book, he can see from his desk those things. Those are the things we put in, and they are about as fine mahogany as you can get, and some of it is carved, and it is beautiful. As to the rest of the furniture, the estimated tables, chairs, rugs, and window curtains that will be needed for the rooms for the Senate and House, those rooms ought to be furnished elegantly, and they ought not to spare any money on that as that is such a fine building.

Mr. DOCKERY. That equipment can be better furnished under your direction, having had charge of the building, than under anybody else's, can it not?

General CASEY. I am here to serve the Republic in any capacity and we could do it if you trust the taste to us, and we will do it if you say so. Now let me tell you some things: In the first place you must understand you must extend the law which governs this Capitol building and its grounds over that building and its grounds. The first thing to do is to do that. It is the Library of Congress and it is just as much part of this establishment as this room is.

The CHAIRMAN. It is only transferring from what we have here over there.

General CASEY. The building belongs to Congress. Now, you have got laws on the statute books which cover the care and order of these grounds, and this building, and you want in the first place to extend them over that building and the grounds. I put in my annual report this year a recommendation of what ought to be done. Then the next thing as to the care of the building, you must appoint a custodian for it, and you have got to have a custodian, and while it is not good form perhaps to praise a man to his face, the man you ought to take is this man [referring to Mr. Bernard R. Green] who is thoroughly familiar with everything connected with that building. You ought to have him, and put him as custodian of this building, and I will tell you why.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is this gentlemen?

General CASEY. He is superintendent and engineer of this building, and he has been there ever since the foundation was laid.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he in the Army?

General CASEY. No, sir; he is a civilian, although everybody calls him captain and some colonel.

The CHAIRMAN. What compensation is he receiving?

General CASEY. Four thousand two hundred dollars a year and he ought to get \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think we could put in a bill in Congress for the allowance of custodian at \$6,000.

General CASEY. No; I do not think you could.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish to get at what you thought was the proper amount.

General CASEY. If you put in \$3,000 it would be about right. There is a good deal of machinery in that building; machinery that is novel, machinery that is new, that never has been used before.

The CHAIRMAN. There is different machinery?

General CASEY. There is machinery there run by electricity for the purpose of taking books from these book stacks, carrying them along down vertically into the basement, carrying them along horizontally in the basement, carrying them up vertically, and tipping them out on the desk of this custodian in the reading room. Then another line of this same machinery takes the book from there in the Library, carries it through this tunnel we have got out here, a quarter of a mile long, brings it over, and tips it out in this little room here, and all this machinery has to be looked

after. There is nothing of the kind in the United States, and this man and a man by the name of Miles, in Boston, got up that machinery. Now, I want to tell you they have got in the Boston Public Library a book carrier with machinery that takes up baskets, something on the principle of carrying money in these stores, and they have to keep two machinists there to work on it. It does not work well. We want this thing to work properly. We have an expensive electric-light plant there equipped for 6,000 incandescent burners. We have got three large dynamos and one small one for electric lighting. Then we have for the power to drive that 16 60-horse-power boilers, all in one room; the handsomest row of boilers you ever saw in your life, even in Pennsylvania.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that work been completed?

General CASEY. Very nearly; but it is not all finished yet. Therefore I say it is necessary for you to have a man of intelligence to look after it. If you put a man there who comes to you and wants a place with a stack of recommendations that high, that plant will go to pieces, because the man who has the most recommendations is the worst fellow; that is my experience always.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you this right in that connection. Have you ever seen the proposition in reference to the proper care and management of the Library before?

General CASEY. No; I have never seen it at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you look over that with care and give the committee your opinion whether that will be sufficient for the four months? You understand that the four months will be the starting months.

General CASEY. This carries you from February —.

The CHAIRMAN. To the 1st of July, 1897. This contemplates getting the building the 1st day of March.

General CASEY. All right, if you want it that way.

The CHAIRMAN. My point is whether you consider this would be ample for the care of that building for those four months?

General CASEY. No; I do not think so. The custodian I would not put at \$2,500, but I think I would put it at \$3,000. You will not get a good enough man for \$2,500. The clerk at \$1,600 I would put that at \$1,400, because you can get as good a clerk as you want at \$1,400.

The CHAIRMAN. Speaking of the compensation of custodians, I want to ask you whether the word "custodian" ought to be qualified in the sense of a prerequisite character of qualification as a civil engineer or by a man trained in this line of work? Now I want to know whether the word "custodian" should be supplemented by the words "civil engineer?"

General CASEY. I think you should put in one civil engineer custodian, and that would be right.

The CHAIRMAN. "One custodian, who shall be a civil engineer?"

General CASEY. Yes; I would do that. I think that is my idea. I see here he wants one captain of watch. That is all well enough, although I think that this gentleman who is custodian could have charge of the watch and he could tell where the watchmen should go.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the detail of the supervision?

General CASEY. Twenty watchmen. I have got down 12 here.

The CHAIRMAN. Three tours of eight hours each?

General CASEY. Perhaps it would be well enough to have the 20 watchmen.

The CHAIRMAN. But you think 12 would be sufficient?

General CASEY. I have got that number down. Mr. Green and I made out this before we came over here and put down 12 watchmen. You try it—that is the best way—and see what you want afterwards.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This is only tentative, only for four months.

General CASEY. Try 12 and see if you can get along with them. I see here they have one chief engineer, at \$1,500; that is right. Now they ask here for two assistant engineers. Mr. Green and I went over this thing, and he thinks they will have to have 6. You have got to have 2 men in the dynamo room all the time and you have got to have 2 men at this big carrying business, because when a gentleman sends a message and wants a book you have got to have somebody to run it, and all these things must be looked after. You will certainly have to have 6.

The CHAIRMAN. How is that compensation?

General CASEY. That is all right. Now instead of 4 firemen you will have to have 12. It will take 12 firemen to run 8 boilers. You have got 16 boilers down there, and if you fire half of them, as you probably will when the thing is going at full blast, why you want 12 firemen, at the rate of \$600 each. I had it \$720 each, but you know what you pay to the other fellows, and I suppose you will pay the same rate.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Seven hundred and twenty dollars is the statutory limit.

General CASEY. Now there are 6 laborers. I have down here 10 laborers. They

have here 12 charwomen, and I have got down 40. Let me tell you they have 80 charwomen in the State, War, and Navy Department, and the amount of exposed tiling in that building that the general public will travel over and the amount of mosaic floor they will travel over is as large an area as these women wash up in the State, War, and Navy building. You have not any idea of the size of this building until you walk around it. It covers about 4 acres of ground:

The CHAIRMAN. How much greater in ground covered than the State, War, and Navy building?

General CASEY. About one-fifth greater. Then you must remember we have nine floors in these book stacks, and they are all marble, but I do not expect they are to be washed as often as other parts, but they will have to be washed some time. The book stacks we have built in such a way we hope no dust can get in there at all and the windows are stopped up tight. You can not open a window in it, and the air is drawn through cotton cloth so as to get all the dust out, and we hope that there will not be much dust there, for it is an important thing in a book stack that there should be no dust. But dust will be tracked in on the soles of boots and shoes, and taken in by the custodians of the place, and they ought to be washed out once in awhile. So you see there is an immense area that ought to be gone over. I should say you had better provide 40 charwomen and try it and see how it will go.

I see they estimate three elevator conductors; that is all right. I do not suppose you will run more than two, but that will be a man to help. I see they estimate three mechanics, at the rate of \$900 each. Now, I will tell you, I have got down here, in the shape of mechanics, one plumber, one carpenter, and one electric-wire man. If you get the class of men you want it seems to me you can not get them at \$900, and I would recommend you to pay \$1,000, and then you would get better men. If you get poor men you do not get good work.

Mr. McCALL. What about the charwomen, at \$12.50 per month?

General CASEY. I think in the State, War, and Navy building they get \$240 per annum.

Mr. McCALL. They are put down here at \$150 a year.

General CASEY. Two hundred and forty dollars a year, I think, they get. You have 6 laborers and I have 10. Green put down 20 laborers, but I cut it in two and made it 10. Three library police—that is all right—and they ought to have the same power and authority which the police of this building have; and I do not see why you should not detail three of the men of this police force to go over there. It is part of your bailiwick.

The CHAIRMAN. They pay these men here \$1,100 a year. These others are to be paid \$720, the pay of watchmen ordinarily in a Department building.

General CASEY. There is no saving; if you have to get men you ought to get good men. I have employed hundreds of men, and I tell you there is no saving to the Government or the individual; and if you need good policemen—a man who attends to his duties—you have got to pay him fair wages; and if I were you I would increase the force of the Capitol police and have the captain direct a detail of three men to duty over there, and make it a part of your bailiwick.

Mr. DOCKERY. That covers the suggestion as far as it appears necessary for the control of the building?

General CASEY. Yes, sir; the other part I know nothing about.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you will turn this building over in February, or at the latest by the 1st day in March?

General CASEY. I will turn it over the last day of February, 1897, if I am a live man.

The CHAIRMAN. What is going to be in addition to this gift to the Government; are you going to make a contribution of a sum of money saved?

General CASEY. Yes, sir; I am going to be \$70,000 inside of the limitation you gentlemen fixed.

The CHAIRMAN. Within the limitation of the act of Congress by \$70,000?

General CASEY. Yes, sir; \$70,000 inside of it.

The CHAIRMAN. We simply desired to know the fact officially from you.

General CASEY. I have asked for \$480,000 to complete this building, and I have asked you gentlemen to give it to me in the urgent deficiency bill, and I expect you will do it.

Mr. DOCKERY. Is that the limit of cost?

General CASEY. It is \$70,000 inside the limit.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, February 8, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request for the following information, I have the honor to state that of the appropriation for stationery, \$52,500, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, \$52,342.04 were expended, leaving a balance of \$157.96, and the

amount of this appropriation could not be safely reduced; of the appropriation of \$500 for the Department library for the same fiscal year, \$441.21 were expended, leaving a balance of \$58.79, and the amount of this appropriation should remain at the same figure, namely, \$500; of the appropriation for contingent expenses for the same fiscal year, \$74,500, there were expended \$73,774.99, but there yet remains unpaid a bill of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of this city for telephone rentals.

This bill has not been paid because the rate per telephone has been in dispute between the Department and the company. Whichever way the controversy be decided, the amount remaining of the appropriation referred to would be insufficient to pay the bill. In the one case the deficiency would amount to \$270.84, and, if the sum claimed by the telephone company be found due, the deficiency would amount to \$1,094.43.

In this connection, I beg to again urge upon the committee the propriety of adding to the contingent fund of the Department the \$1,500 hitherto appropriated for rent of stables, inasmuch as the horses of the Department are now boarded, the expense being paid out of the contingent fund. This would increase the amount proposed by your bill from \$73,000 to \$74,000.

There is also inclosed herewith, in compliance with your verbal request, a statement of the number of appeals from the action of the Commissioner of Pensions to the Secretary of the Interior, filed in the Department for the various years from 1881 to 1895, inclusive.

Trusting this will prove satisfactory, I remain, very respectfully,

E. WOMACK,
Chief Clerk.

Hon. HENRY H. BINGHAM,
*Chairman Subcommittee on the Legislative, Executive,
and Judicial Appropriation Bill, House of Representatives.*

PENSION APPEALS.

Statement showing the number of appeals filed for the following years:

1881.....	479	1886.....	2,874	1891.....	4,096
1882.....	513	1887.....	2,953	1892.....	5,074
1883.....	1,097	1888.....	1,844	1893.....	5,410
1884.....	2,148	1889.....	3,393	1894.....	3,264
1885.....	2,760	1890.....	4,938	1895.....	5,227

Statement showing the number of appeals filed from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1892, as compared with number of appeals filed from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1895.

From July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890.....	4,938
From July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.....	4,096
From July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.....	5,074

Total..... 14,108

From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.....	5,410
From July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	3,264
From July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	5,227

Total..... 13,901

Statement showing number of appeals pending April 15, 1893; number of appeals filed from April 15, 1893, to June 30, 1895; number of appeals disposed of from April 15, 1893, to June 30, 1895; number of appeals filed from January 1, 1895, to June 30, 1895, and number of appeals filed from July 1, 1895, to December 31, 1895.

Number of appeals pending April 15, 1893.....	4,965
Number of appeals filed from April 15, 1893, to June 30, 1895.....	11,074

16,039

Total number of appeals disposed of from April 15, 1893 to June 30, 1895..... 15,727

Total number of appeals pending July 1, 1895.....	312
Number of appeals filed from January 1, 1895, to June 30, 1895.....	3,048
Number of appeals filed from July 1, 1895, to December 31, 1895.....	2,296

SPECIAL EXAMINERS, PENSION OFFICE, INSTRUCTIONS TO.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with your telegram received this day, requesting a copy of the "text of the law or laws prescribing the powers and duties of special examiners and of clerks and others detailed from the Pension Office to act as special examiners; also copies of all rules, regulations, and instructions of your office, or of the Department of the Interior, relative to the functions and duties of said special examiners while in the discharge of their duty in the field," I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the Book of General Instructions and a pamphlet of Additional Instructions to special examiners, in which the desired information may be found; also several circular orders issued since the above-mentioned books were published, herewith attached.

The text of the laws, section 4744, Revised Statutes, and amendment of July 25, 1882, relative to the powers and duties of special examiners may be found on page 43 of the Book of General Instructions.

Very respectfully,

D. I. MURPHY, *Acting Commissioner.*

Hon. H. H. BINGHAM,

Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C., November 24, 1892.

TO SPECIAL EXAMINERS:

Special examiners are instructed to regard "criminal" cases as *special*, and as entitled to precedence over all other work on hand, especially when it appears that prosecution in such cases may be barred at an early date by the statute of limitations.

In all other instances criminal cases, or preliminary investigations as to criminal charges, must be taken up next after the completion of work on "special" claims pending investigation as to their merits.

It is proper to add that the primary duties of a special examiner are not those of a detective, but in the performance of his regular duties he is expected to exercise due diligence in discovering and reporting violations of the pension law. He should also remember that he is in no sense a *prosecutor*, but simply an agent, charged with the duty of protecting the interests of the Government on the one hand, and aiding worthy claimants on the other.

Very respectfully,

WM. LOCHREN, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C., November 2, 1894.

TO SPECIAL EXAMINERS:

Attention is directed to the fact that the credibility work of the special examiners is not entirely satisfactory. This being a highly important branch of the work of the special examination division, it must be prosecuted conscientiously, thoroughly, and conclusively. It is not sufficient, in the prosecution of a credibility inquiry, to simply ascertain the reputation of the affiant for truth and veracity. To accomplish the object in view, special examiners will faithfully observe the following instructions:

1. By careful inquiry in the vicinity of the affiant's residence ascertain his reputation for truth and veracity.

2. Interview the affiant in person and question him as to whether he made an affidavit in the case to which the credibility inquiry refers.

3. Have him state what he knows relative to the disability, or disabilities, to which he testified. He should be questioned so as to bring out his independent knowledge of the facts.

4. If there be material discrepancies between his statement to the special examiner and his affidavit, his deposition in every instance shall be taken so as to develop, by cross-examination, his actual knowledge.

5. Where the special examiner is satisfied, from his questioning of the affiant, that his affidavit was based on personal knowledge, the special examiner will, on the reverse side of the credibility blank, certify that he personally interviewed the

affiant, fully questioned him, and that the affiant's replies manifested personal knowledge of the facts to which he had previously testified.

Very respectfully,

JAS. R. FRITTS,
Chief, Special Examination Division.

Approved:

WM. LOCHREN, *Commissioner*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1895.

TO SPECIAL EXAMINERS:

There seems to be some misunderstanding among certain special examiners as to the course to be pursued in "credibility inquiries" referred to them for report. Hence, the following additional instructions touching the same are promulgated, and should be literally observed and followed:

1. In each instance the special examiner should call in person upon the witness, and in no case compel the witness to come to him.

2. The affiant should be subjected to a thorough cross-examination as to how he knows the facts about which he has testified.

3. If, without any prompting from memoranda or otherwise, he shall be found possessed of personal knowledge of the facts testified to, having a clear recollection of the same, and no material discrepancies develop between the contents of his original affidavit and his verbal statement, then his deposition should not be taken.

4. However, if cross-examination shows a variance or discrepancy between the original affidavit and affiant's statement to the examiner of such extent as to impair the value of the witness' original affidavit, then the examiner should take a deposition from the affiant as to his actual personal knowledge of the matters and things about which he is purported to have formerly testified.

5. As heretofore, the credibility of each witness should be carefully ascertained and reported.

Very respectfully,

WM. LOCHREN, *Commissioner*.

[Order No. 292.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1895.

It is hereby ordered that hereafter when the board of review returns a case to an adjudicating division for credibility or cross-examination of one or more witnesses *specifically named* who reside in cities or towns of *less than 20,000* population, the adjudicating division shall retain all the papers in the case and forward to the special examination division a properly prepared "credibility inquiry" for each witness *so named* on the blank form prepared for that purpose, accompanied by a slip signed by the chief, stating that the board of review has directed the inquiry.

In no instance will chiefs of adjudicating divisions call for the credibility or cross-examination of a witness residing in a town of *less than 20,000* population through the special examination division *unless* specifically instructed so to do by the board of review. And nothing herein shall operate to change the existing practice by which the board of review is authorized to refer to the special examination division direct all the papers in a claim, with instructions to cross-examine certain witnesses therein.

In all "credibility inquiries" now pending in, and those to be hereafter referred to, the special examination division, under this order, as well as under former orders, special examiners will be governed by the following instructions:

It is necessary that each material point involving the merits of a claim be established by at least two credible witnesses, therefore if more than two "credibility inquiries" are received by special examiners relating to the same case and covering exactly the same point or points of inquiry (either prior soundness, origin, continuance, etc.), and any two of the witnesses adhere to the material point or points of their original affidavits, and are shown to be credible, the remaining inquiries relating to the same matter should be returned to this Bureau, each indorsed as follows: "Inquiry not made; two credible and satisfactory witnesses found."

Very respectfully,

WM. LOCHREN, *Commissioner*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C., July 30, 1895.

To SPECIAL EXAMINERS:

In connection with your other work you are directed to be on the lookout for an impostor named J. D. Doyle, alias W. W. Williams, alias Paschal, alias Moran, who has been operating in the State of Michigan, but more recently at Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., and vicinity. This man has served several terms in the penitentiary, and in the West is known as "Slippery Jim." He was last heard from at Forestport, Oneida County, N. Y.; was traveling South, and Special Examiner Theodore Tallmadge, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is on his trail.

The following is his personal description: Age, 53 years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 150 pounds; red mustache; sandy hair; bald head; blue eyes; black slouch hat; flannel shirt (black, with fine stripe of white); faded black tail-coat; blue trousers.

The impostor represents himself to be a special examiner of this Bureau, and all his transactions are with pensioners. He represents to them that they have been reported to the Bureau, either as receiving pensions to which they are not entitled, or that they have been pensioned at an excessive rate. He claims to be able to adjust the matter at this Bureau, and writes a letter addressed to the Commissioner in which he states that he has made an examination of the case and that no further action therein is necessary. To this he signs a name, always a different one, and after addressing the envelope to the "Pension Department," he asks the pensioner to mail it. He then states that his fee in the matter is \$5 or \$10, and that he has been to considerable expense, for which he should be reimbursed. In this way he has fleeced hundreds of pensioners throughout the States of Michigan and New York, and his apprehension is very much desired.

More than ordinary effort should be made by you to secure this man's apprehension, and, in case he comes within the limits of your district, a warrant should be sworn out for his arrest for violation of the provisions of the act of April 18, 1884, and Special Examiner Tallmadge, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., should be at once notified of his apprehension by telegram; also the United States Marshal at Utica, N. Y.

Acknowledge receipt of this circular letter.

Very respectfully,

H. C. BELL, *Acting Commissioner.*

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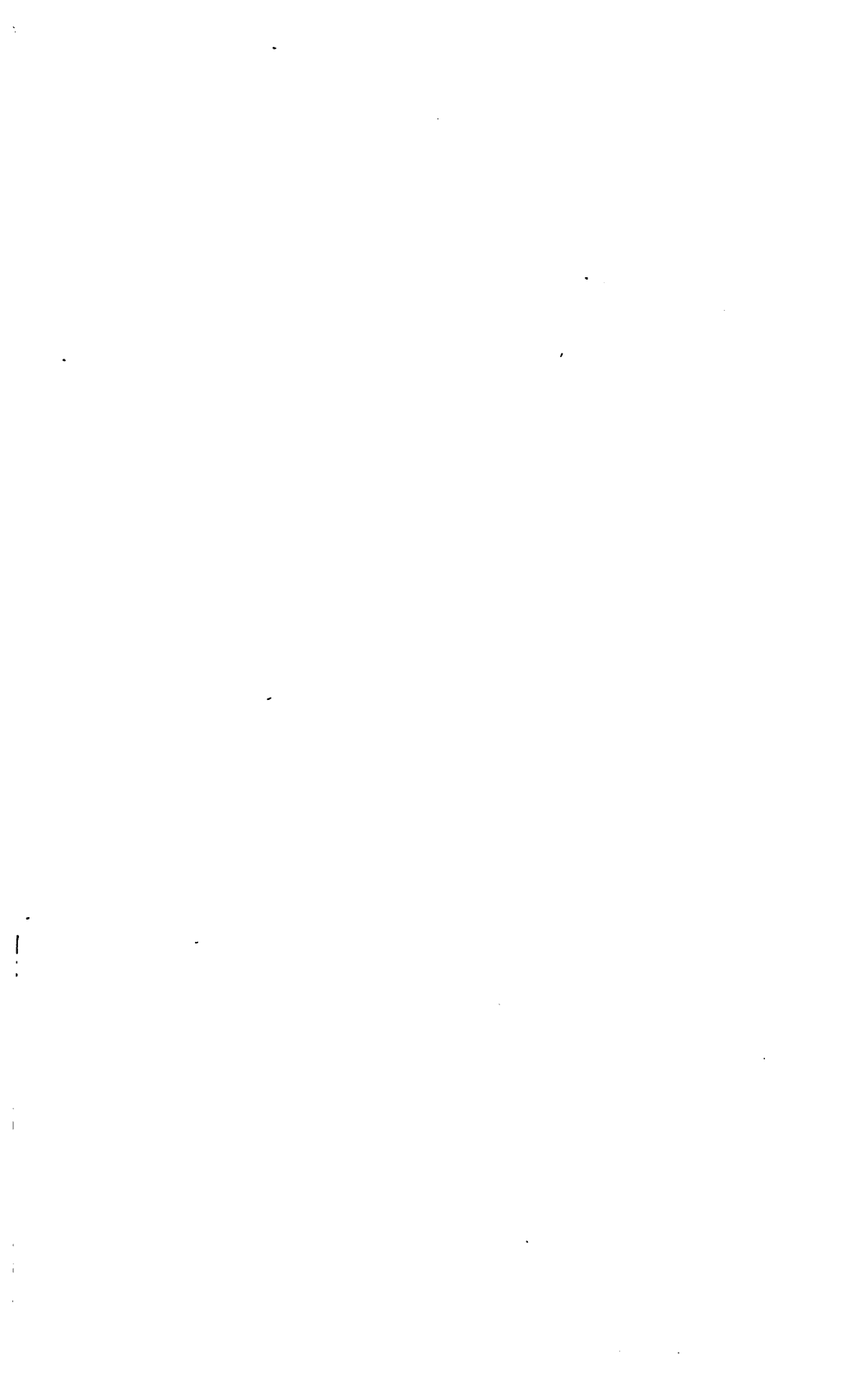
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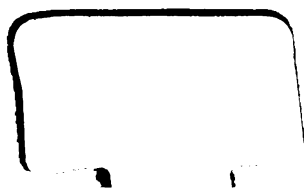
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